

SHAMEEN IS UNDER FIRE IN ATTACK ON GEN. LUNG'S FORCES

Several Wounded in Foreign Colony; Governor Is Still Unbeaten

RIVER DASH FAILS

Gunboats Smash Junks Trying to Land Republicans at Fati

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 4.—Fighting is proceeding at Canton. Lung Chikwang has notified the inhabitants to remain peaceful and has advised the women and children to concentrate in the neighborhood of Arnhold, Karberg's godowns in the event of a disturbance, assuring the inhabitants of their safety.

It is estimated that panic-stricken refugees are arriving in Hongkong at the rate of 8,000 a day. Many of them are homeless.

The China Mail says that, last night, the situation at Canton became increasingly serious. Fighting was going on within an ace of the city and the shriek of shrapnel-shells was heard the whole night long. Lung Chikwang's troops replying effectively to the fusillade of Tsen Chun-hsuan's men.

Several desperate attempts were made by Tsen's troops at Fati to land on the opposite side of the river. Junks loaded with men were met by a rapid fire from Lung's gun-boats and the smaller wooden vessels were sunk, the river becoming full of struggling men, many of whom were picked off by the defending troops. As far as can be ascertained, Tsen Chun-hsuan's troops appear to have failed to effect a landing on the Canton side.

Bullets Fall On Shameen

Shells were exploding and maxim and rifle-fire was kept up the whole night long. The troops often fire without an objective, with the result that stray bullets are dropping in Shameen. This morning, it was reported that four coolies on Shameen have been wounded.

At dawn, the river was seen to be carrying down hundreds of corpses, while quite large numbers have been drowned. It is reported that, on the west side of Canton, the hostile troops have made big advances.

Over 1,000 of Lung Chikwang's troops were surrounded on the 1st, at Namtung, by Kwangsi troops. They held out until their ammunition was exhausted and then surrendered. Kwangsi troops are strongly establishing themselves at Nanyanku.

The American gun-boat Helena and a Japanese gun-boat are moored in Canton river.

Break Up Chow Chun's Army

Osatisische Lloyd War Service
Chungking, July 31.—General Tsai Ao, the new Tuchun of Szechuen, has arrived in Chengtu. The troops of General Chow Chun have been partly dispersed by the Yunnan troops; others have been disarmed by Liu Tsun-ho, the military Commissioner, or have enrolled in the provincial army. It is reported that Chow Chun is staying in his home district, north-east of Chengtu, with two hundred men of his old troops. Chen Yi Resigns

Peking, August 4.—The resignation of General Chen Yi, Tuchun of Hunan, has been accepted. Tan Yen-kai, a well-known member of the Hunan gentry and of the Kuomintang, has been appointed his successor.

It appears from the interchange of views between the members of Parliament, that a majority of them will oppose the appointment of Hsu Shi-ying, Minister of Interior. They will, however, probably abstain from demanding the resignation of Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier.

Army Mustn't Interfere

According to the Chinese papers, the Minister of the Army has wired to the Military Commissioner, General Yang Shan-teh, to the effect that the army people should observe the principle of obedience and not interfere in political affairs. Parliament is now opened and all important questions are to be solved and the Army people in provinces should not be accused of acting against law, etc.

MR. E. I. EZRA BUYS U.S. CONSULAR LAND AND HOUSES HERE

Pays Tls. 425,000 For Splendid Property Fronting River

HE MAY RESELL IT

American Community Urges Him to Make Sale To Government

The sale to the United States

government of the properties in Whangpoo Road occupied by the American consulate general may soon be consummated. The property until a few days ago belonged to a local syndicate which was anxious to sell to the United States or anybody else. The syndicate recently approached Mr. E. I. Ezra and asked him if he would buy. And about the first of the month Mr. Ezra purchased the property for Tls. 425,000.

The Americans here for years have wanted the government to buy the buildings. But such things move slowly through the intricacies of governmental procedure. The sale to Mr. Ezra, got the local American community excited. Consular officials and several American organizations approached Mr. Ezra at once to see if it was still possible for the government to secure the property.

Mr. Ezra was anything but unreasonable. He now has the request to sell to the American government under advisement and has given assurance that the matter is being favorably considered. He has said that if he does sell it will be for Tls. 425,000, so that he will not make a cent from the transaction. The property covers about eight mow and is splendidly located.

COURTMARTIAL 'HIGH WAR OFFICE OFFICIAL'

Civilians To Aid in Investigating Allegations Which Have Been Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, has given notice of an amendment to the Army Act to enable civilians to sit on a court-martial, which, according to the newspapers, is "to investigate allegations against a high War Office official."

DURAZZO BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, August 3.—Nine Italian aeroplanes bombed the piers, barracks and aerodrome at Durazzo, yesterday, repeatedly hitting them.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Aug. 8

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 13

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesian Aug. 5

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6

Per M.M. s.s. Aethos Aug. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

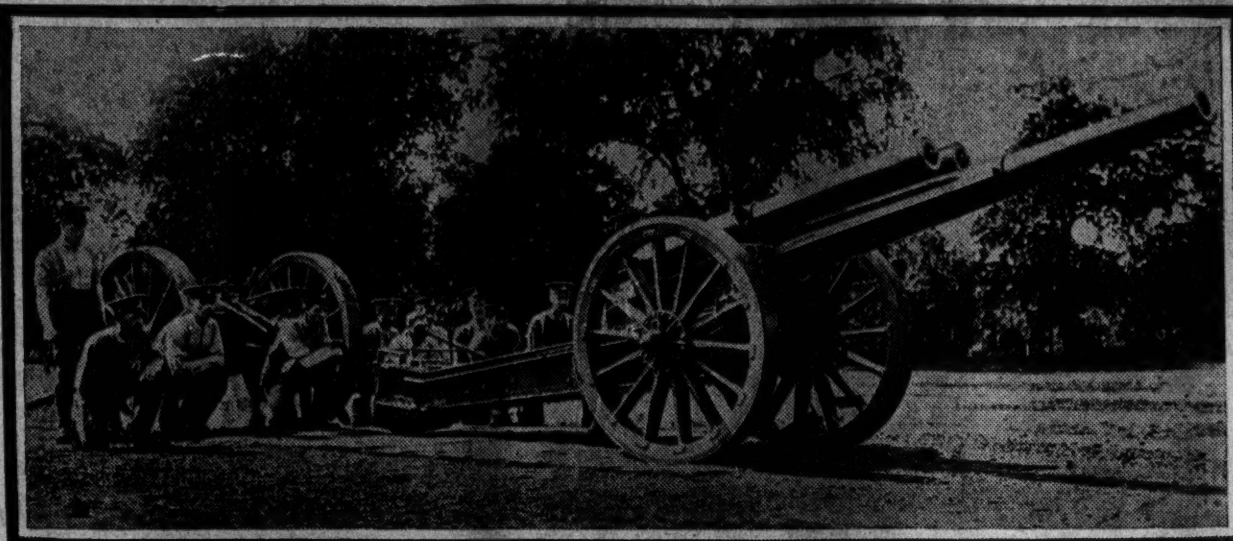
The English mail of June 29 left Hongkong yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here on Monday morning, August 7, per P. and O. s.s. Nore.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 13, and here on August 16. Left Colombo on July 23, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Enormous British Guns Hurl Tons of Shell in Attack on German Lines



One of the British "Big Berthas" used with telling effect in the big Allied "push." The photograph is an official one and shows the big gun manned by the British Royal Artillery.

COMMUNICATIONS BANK, TIENTSIN, PAYING AGAIN

Aided by Half Million Dollars From the Government Mint

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 4.—The Tientsin branch of the Bank of Communications resumed payment of specie yesterday. It is understood that the Government Mint at Tientsin has handed the branch \$500,000, which, with the silver accumulated during the past month and the amount available at the head office, it is believed, will meet all demands.

GALLIVAN URGES U. S. TO SPLIT WITH BRITAIN

Angered Because Admission Refused to Delegates With Funds for Irish

(Osatisische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 2.—It is reported from Washington that Congressman Gallivan introduced a resolution urging the severing of diplomatic relations with Britain because of her refusal to admit Thomas Reilly and Joseph Smith, two American citizens, who were entrusted with funds for the relief of Irish sufferers. The resolution declares that, in view of the Americans having passports and personal letters from Secretary of State Lansing, Britain's conduct is an insult to the United States.

Prepare to Indict German Leaders in Tribunal of Allies

Preliminaries Taken Long Ago; Official Reports Give Details of Brutalities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—A British Blue Book, describing German brutalities in the Cameroons and Damaraland, a French Yellow Book, describing the German slave-raids at Lille and Roubaix, in conjunction with the murder of Captain Fryatt and the revival of Zeppelin raids, form the text of articles and letters in the papers discussing the punishment of the German criminals.

The Italian papers state that preliminary action has long since been taken with a view to the establishment of an allied tribunal.

Professor Morgan, in a letter, says that the British Government has been collecting evidence of German atrocities for a long time.

Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, in a letter, urges the immediate announcement by the Allies of the establishment after the war of an independent criminal court, which might be attached to the Hague Tribunal, to deal with the crimes uncovered and empowered to execute sentences, regardless of the dignity or sovereign position of the offender.

War Anniversary Services At 3 Churches Impressive

Cathedral, Union Church and St. Joseph's Thronged; Sermons by Dean Walker and Dr. Evan Morgan

Impressive services in observance of the second anniversary of the declaration of war were held yesterday in the Shanghai churches of the Allied governments. The largest gathering was at Holy Trinity Cathedral where the Very Rev. Dean Walker delivered a sermon at 6 o'clock on Divine Providence.

Among those in attendance at the services were the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Allied governments, the Volunteer Corps, and the Fire Brigade.

The Dean's sermon follows: "All things work together for good to them that love God." Romans viii, 28.

"In all his enterprises by land or sea, man has ever been compelled to recognize a certain factor of uncertainty. The sailor, the farmer, the traveler, the merchant, however careful his forethought, has always been hampered by the uncertain. The merchant sends out his argosy laden with costly wares, but cannot be sure that it will ever make its port. The farmer sows his seed but cannot foretell the damage that may be done by frost or blight, drought or flood. And so we have come to speak of fortune, chance, or luck. If favorable it is good, if unfavorable bad."

"Now from the earliest times reverent minds have felt that this luck is not fortuitous but under the control of a deity either free or himself bound by fate. Men holding such a view most naturally tried to obtain the goodwill of the presiding power, and thus has grown up the whole gamut of prayer offerings, views and sacrifices. Virgil's fisherman offered his net in sacrifice on the seashore, having vowed it in a storm; and 20th century soldiers carry charms against bullets. If God be for us, who can be against us? All things work together for good to them that love God. Therefore, love God, obey Him, please Him, win His favor."

"The results of this superstition are lamentable and pathetic. The ignorant are held captive, the enlightened laugh. The reverent thank God when things go well, and refrain their lips when things go wrong. Yet they know no gospel in the day of calamity. Their religion really fails them, though from reverence they will not own it. Perhaps for that reason it does not quite fall them."

"We have now two years of war behind us. If you were asked, my brethren, whether God has been fighting for us during these two years what would you say? Be perfectly frank. I should without hesitation say 'No.' There is no evidence to show that God's 'natural laws' have been deflected by Him either in our favor or against us, and there is nothing in our Christian faith to lead us to suppose that He ever would go to deflect them. The mists of the battle of Horn Reef were certainly bad luck for us and good for our enemies. But when our meteorological knowledge has sufficiently advanced we shall know all about fogs and avoid them. In the early days of the war the Admiralty announced that a liner had only escaped destruction by a floating enemy mine by mere chance. With improved apparatus floating mines may become innocuous. These things

are within the scope of human knowledge and power, they only seem matters of chance because of our present ignorance.

"Let us then no longer wonder whether God is fighting for us, in the sense of being an ally, but let us put the question in another way: 'Are we fighting for God?' It is a better question, more military in the best sense. Our sailors and soldiers do not ask whether the King is fighting for them. They are fighting for the King. Are we fighting for God? With all humility but without hesitation I answer: 'Yes! And I firmly believe, come what may, all laws are working together for good to them that love God. For good, I say, but mark you well, my brethren, not our feeble conception of good, but God's good purpose for the whole human family in which our own true good finds its only consummation. The analogy of our soldiers is again useful. They fight for their King, but their personal good is sacrificed. It is not good to be crippled or blinded or killed. But our brave men are content to suffer because they know a greater good. So with St. Paul. It was not good for him to be killed all the day long. But knowing a greater good he had much confidence, and said: 'If God be for us, who can be against us?' We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

"This then is the faith of Jesus, who did good and suffered ill, nothing working for His good in a human sense, but in a divine sense all things so working for good that 'in His name every knee shall bow, to the glory of God the Father.' Confessing such a faith our duty is clear. In the first place we must see to it that our men when they return home, especially the crippled ones, who are killed all the day long, have all the divine consolation and strength that our faith can give, to which end your offerings today will be devoted. And in the second place, we must be perfectly loyal and shun with loathing the treason of hypocrisy. We must exclude the King's enemies from our clubs, and expel bad habits from our lives, knowing that in this war we are fighting for our God, and for our king, that God is fighting in us, fighting we may now say, for us, and that in the issue there is no element of uncertainty. All things work together for good."

"O Lord, save the king; And mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee."

Union Church Services

Services commemorating the end of the second year of the war also were held in Union church yesterday morning. Those taking part were the Rev. Evan Morgan, presiding, Dr. W. Malcolm, Mr. W. Cameron, Dr. Davenport, Mr. J. Heal, the Rev. C. E. Darwent and the Rev. L. Greig.

The following sermon was delivered by the Rev. Evan Morgan: "I will not say anything this morning on the political aspects of the war; but I want to say something on its spiritual aspects. What

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH CLOSING UP ON FLEURY; REPORT MUCH GROUND WON

Furious Assaults Against Captured Trenches All 'Rolled Back'

3 PLANES FELLED

British Meet Brisk Attack Along Whole Line; Consolidate Their Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 3.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We repulsed several enemy attacks at Monacu Farm. An enemy counter-attack, south of Estrees, broke down under our fire.

Several violent counter-attacks made by the enemy against the trenches we won yesterday, on the right of the Meuse, were broken, with heavy losses, by our curtain-fire and rifle fire. Following up our gains, we made considerable progress south of Fleury, reaching the immediate surroundings of the village and advancing beyond the station.

We organized our new positions between Monacu Farm and Hem Wood. The news is confirmed that the German units in the region of Monacu have had to be relieved, owing to the serious losses they have suffered since July 30. We have captured 1,100 prisoners on the right of the Meuse since the 1st of this month.

There was a violent artillery duel on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front, but no infantry action. Three German aeroplanes were felled.

London, August 3.—General Sir John Hais reported today: The work of consolidating the ground we have gained continues. Our guns have been active.

The enemy retailed briskly from Maltzborn Farm to Longueval and also at Mametz, Fricourt and Beaucourt Woods and Pozieres. Their fire slackened at dawn.

Germans Make Progress Around Thiaumont Fort

(Osatisische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 2.—Western theater.—Very strong forces of the enemy attacked the sector of Maupas to the Somme, after having suffered bloody failures by the rapid counter-attacks of the German battalions. The enemy made a separate enterprise against the farm of Monacu.

They advanced until they reached our completely destroyed trench on the high road from Maricourt to Clercy. The losses of the enemy were considerable. Local engagements occurred near Belloy and Estrees.

East of the Meuse, we progressed north-west and west of the fortress of Thiaumont. We captured the mountain-top north-east of the fortress of Souville and forced the enemy considerably back in the mountain wood and also in the Lanfee wood.

We captured 19 unwounded officers, 923 men and 14 machine-guns. The British patrols were especially active in the sector of the Ypres salient, but were repulsed everywhere.

The enemy's air-attacks against the villages behind the northern front were repeated, without doing any military damage worth mentioning, while the losses among the civilian population are increasing. It is reported with delay that a hostile aeroplane bombed the Jesuit monastery and convent at Arlon, in Belgium.

Our anti-aircraft fire brought down three hostile aeroplanes north of Arras, south-west of Bapaume and near Pozieres. Another one was shot down in an air-combat near Monthois.

MAY PROLONG BRITISH PARLIAMENT 6 MONTHS

Opinion Gaining Ground Election Will Yet Prove To Be Unavoidable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—The Daily Telegraph states that the Government intends to prolong Parliament only for six months. There is a growing feeling that an election may be unavoidable.

GERMANY'S FLEET SINKS TO IMPOTENCE—BALFOUR

Wrath Against Britain Swollen
On Account of Failure Of
Submarine Warfare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 3.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, reviewing the past two months' naval warfare, says that the tide has been flowing strongly in Britain's favor since the battle of Jutland, after which the German fleet sank to impotence. The wrath of the Germans against the British is to be accounted for from the failure of their submarine warfare, which has driven the enemy to the very stupid murder of Captain Fryatt.

New China Minister Impresses Japanese

Mikado Sends Friendly Message
To President Li; Hayashi
Leaves for Here

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Tokio, August 4.—Since the arrival in Tokio of the new Chinese Minister, Chang Tsung-chiang, he has created a very favorable impression. On Wednesday, the Chinese Minister and his wife were received by the Emperor and Empress. His Imperial Majesty gave a specially gracious message to be conveyed to the President of the Chinese Republic.
Baron Hayashi, the new Minister to China, left for Peking this morning. He expressed his pleasure at returning to the scene of his former activities.

Baron Hayashi has repeatedly said that his mission involves the creation on the part of China of an understanding and increased confidence that Japan's policies and intentions are entirely friendly and co-operative, looking to the advancement of their mutual interests and safeguarding and maintaining the spirit of all treaties and engagements with the Allied Powers.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The Chinese press reports the following Peking mandate dated August 1:

Pi Kwei-fang is appointed the Military Governor of Heilungkiang.

Chang Kuo-kun is appointed the Civil Governor of Heilungkiang.

Kuo Chong-hsiu is appointed the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Tien Shu-hsun and Tao Yau-ho are appointed Lieutenant Generals and Liu Pao-shan, Liu Cheng-yueh, Li Chang-ming, Liu Chow-chen and We Ming-shan Major Generals.

Hsia Tung-ho, a secretary of the Bureau of Legislation, has resigned as member of Parliament, and his resignation is duly accepted.

The Mandates of August 2nd contain the following appointments:—

Before the arrival of Chang Yao-tseng, the Minister of Justice, the affairs of the Department of Justice will be left in charge of Kiang Yung, the Vice-Minister of Justice, pro tem.

General Tsai Ao, the Military Governor who also acts as the Civil Governor of Szechuen, has asked for sick leave and we granted his sick leave and appointed Lo Pai-chin as acting Military Governor of Szechuen pro tem. and again the said General Tsai Ao wired on July 29th that he has reached Chengtu and is attending to his official duties in spite of his indisposition but as he is still not quite well he may rest in his office and his ordinary official routine may be entrusted to Lo Pai-chin for the present.

Chang Shu-yuan, the Commander of the 5th Division in Shantung, is appointed to be assistant to the Military Governor of Shantung in the military administration of that province.

Kaiser Rearranges His Eastern Forces

Hindenburg To Try And Stop
Russians With Combined
Austro-German Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 3.—It is officially announced in Berlin and Vienna that the command of the armies on the eastern front has been re-arranged. In view of the Russian offensive. With the assent of the Kaiser, who is at present on the eastern front, Marshal von Hindenburg is placed in command of the Austro-German allied armies, which will be combined for uniform employment.

Rockefeller Architect For Hospitals Coming

Mr. C. A. Coolidge to Draw Up
Plans for Buildings in Pe-
king and Shanghai

Mr. Roger S. Greene, resident director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Institute, has left Shanghai for Japan, where he will meet Mr. Charles A. Coolidge and his son. Mr. Coolidge is one of America's foremost architects and is coming to China to look over the territory preparatory to drawing up the plans for Rockefeller medical buildings in Shanghai and Peking. Mr. Coolidge is accompanied by Dr. F. H. McLean who is going to Peking to become resident director of the board there.

Mr. Greene and the Coolidge party will arrive in Shanghai via the steamer Yamata Maru on August 12. Mr. Coolidge is to make investigations in China and will submit a report to headquarters at New York as a basis for the beginning of building operations.

Though the definite plans have not yet been decided on, it is practically settled that there are to be large hospitals at Shanghai and Peking. As yet the ground for the Shanghai buildings has not been bought. Officials of the board have been busy recently looking at suitable property. It is said that building operations are to begin this year.

Deutschland's Crew Cheer For America

Captain Koenig Boasts He Will
Take Submarine Up
English Channel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Norfolk, Va., August 3.—As the German submarine Deutschland started on her return voyage, the crew came on deck and cheered for America. Captain Koenig declared that he would pass up the English Channel.

War Anniversary Services Impressive

(Continued from Page 1)

is our standing before God whom we approached in prayer and worship? What are the grounds of confidence, and, conviction that we shall be heard? Let us remember well we are not approaching a tribal or even a national God, but the Creator and Judge of the whole earth: The Lord, to whom the Allies and the Central Powers are equally an object of care and solicitude. He will judge in righteousness; and in the end will establish His Truth.

"Sometimes we pray as patriots: but whilst a virtue this is not enough in itself to win God's favor. To

gain the alliance of God, the Guardian of Justice, we must be convinced of the justice of our prayers, of the rightness of our cause.

"What then is our conviction? It is we may approach the Throne of Grace with every confidence; and appeal to God for victory, in the certainty that we shall be heard.

"On this second anniversary of the war, it has become increasingly clear that we are not guilty of causing this, the greatest crime in history. The criminal is unmistakably the enemy. His own conscience will accuse him in the end. This can be said confidently because we believe in the moral government of the world.

"Germany has been changing her ideals. Ever since 1870 her pride has been growing gradually. She has become possessed with the proud thought of the Supremacy of Germany, and, that the world must submit to her Kultur. As this conviction grew, so did the noble and generous ideals of Christianity disappear. Concurrently there was a decay of morals. As long ago as 1874 a German wrote of his people:—

"Christianity disencumbered the noblest enjoyments of the senses; reduced them to hypocrisy; and one heard everywhere of nothing but sins. Christianity, therefore, the Germans are determined to destroy. The sentiment of his own divinity, they say, will excite man to erect himself, and it is from that moment that true greatness and true heroism will appear to glorify the earth. When Christianity is dethroned and the senses have full sway true glory will appear!"

"That was the doctrine; the fruits we see today, in a world weeping over bloody battle fields.

"Today there is no country on the face of the earth that would trust itself to Germany. Even America stands with lions' feet, having preparedness as her motto. Why this fear and dread? Because Germany is the enemy of civility. She does not regard the sanctities of men. There is absolutely nothing sacred to her. The German will alone is the Law and only Law. She has reverted to strong but savage nature. But this reversion to nature is opposed to the Spirit of God: hence the fruits of the Spirit as we know them are being shattered by Germany's new theory of life.

"She would overthrow the most valuable asset of men today:—human rights; the fruits of civilization, the voice of conscience. All the spiritual elements of life she would sweep out of her way.

moral sanction is of no moment in face of State necessity. As a result of this barbaric theory of life we have: broken treaties; disowned contracts; devastated lands; outraged womanhood; dauntless outrages on the wounded; cruelty to babes and old men; wanton and filthy destruction of property; wilful sacrifice of sacred art which stamp her with infamy and madness.

Her mendacious diplomacy; her lying and secret schemes; her attempts to foment troubles; her definite abrogation of law; her long connection with Turkey, and connivance, if not abetment of that cruel Power's wicked massacres of the helpless Armenians; these inhuman and lawless deeds culminating in the murder of Captain Fryatt declare her to be a pariah amongst nations. She has lost the spirit of Chivalry, which means courtesy to the laws of man. President Wilson did not say without reason:

"Germany's offence lay against the principles of humanity, the long established, incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

"We, on the other hand, with humility and deep thankfulness be it said, stand for those principles that Germany would disown and destroy. We recognize human traditions and the rights of others. The blood and treasure of the Allied Powers are spent freely in this sacred service. This is our appeal to Almighty God today that He would sustain the men that fight for the sanctities of humanity.

"There is a spiritual conflict waged in this war. And because we feel convinced that we are on the side of right and truth we may therefore appeal confidently to the Judge of all the earth.

"For God is not neutral in this war." By His very Nature He can never be neutral. He moves through the armed camps; and through spiritual forces would impress His will on men so far as He may. His is the spirit of humanity fighting, struggling, dying for truth and right.

"Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from

Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength. I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save."

"This then is the spiritual ground of our appeal today, the glad conviction that we are standing up for human tradition and divine sanctions. Against us there is lawless might.

"Let us then keep vigil with our men in this spiritual conflict; by ceaseless prayer let us lift our hearts to God for our own dear people and our noble Allies.

"By our prayers we send our messages to heroic Russia; the outcast children of Belgium and Serbia; the valiant soldiers of Italy; the brave and noble people of France, and to our own loved people of the Larger Britain. God bless and prosper you all, we say."

At St. Joseph's Church.
The intercessory services at St. Joseph's Church on Rue Montauban on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war, consisted of a Benediction of the Sacraments,

conducted by the Rev. Father Beaumais assisted by two other prelates. The ceremony started at 5.30 p.m. and was attended by the Belgian Consul, representatives from the British Consulate, the French and Portuguese volunteers, and a large gathering of civilians in sympathy with the Allied cause. The church was decorated with banners and flags of the allied nations.

NOTICE

MASK/ BALL at SICCAWEI GARDENS

Tonight and Tomorrow
August 5th and 6th

This Ball is not being conducted by any subjects whose countries are now at war.

The Ball will be conducted in a respectable manner and any misconduct will not be tolerated.

The management reserves the right to refuse admission to any person or persons, as well as the right to request anyone to leave the premises, for misbehavior. We want all our patrons to enjoy themselves. If you want a good, lively and decent time—come along.

The price of admission is \$5.00 and positively no-one will be admitted without a ticket.

As the advance sale has been very large, the public are requested to reserve their tables from the undersigned—

SICCAWEI GARDENS.

or

Mike Newman,

Sole Manager.

NOTE.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, Mr. George Jarrot has severed all connection with this Ball.

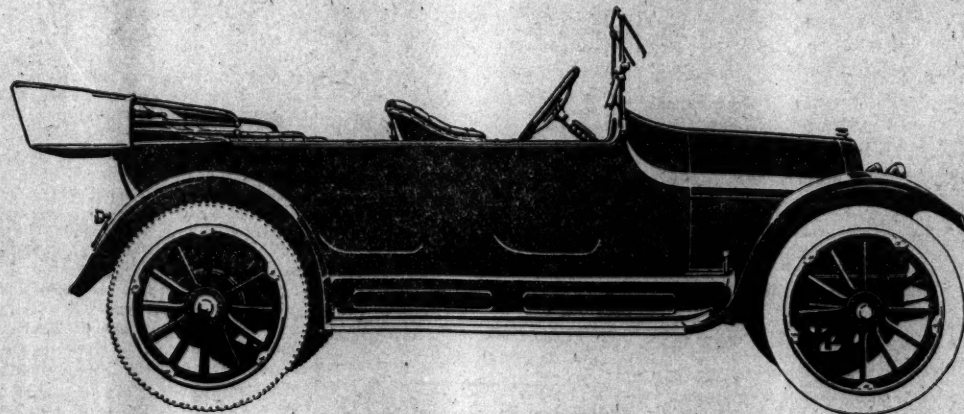
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SIX ZEPPELINS KILL 9 HORSES AND INJURE 3

British Puzzled to Know What Military Object of Latest Big Raid Was

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—An official communique issued at 3.20 this morning reported: Six or seven airships apparently participated in the raid. A considerable number of bombs were dropped in the eastern and south-eastern counties. No definite information has been received and no damage of military importance reported.

Many anti-aircraft guns were in action and it is reported that they hit one air-ship at least.

A later official communique issued by the Press Bureau stated: The damage done by the Zeppelin raid, early this morning, was astonishingly small. Nine horses were killed and three injured. The military object of the raid is not apparent.

It appears that no fewer than six airships attacked the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex for an hour and a half. Except at one point, they did not penetrate far inland, mostly dropping their bombs near and sometimes into the sea.

The raiding for the coast of Kent is claimed to have been hit once, possibly twice. Up to the present, eighty bombs have been accounted for.

Unofficial reports state that it is believed that three Zeppelins visited the eastern counties and remained for some hours. They dropped explosive and incendiary bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were brought into action against them.

Only two Zeppelins were seen returning over Holland, though four crossed outwards.

An unofficial report from the south-east coast states that a raider was picked up by search-lights and fired on by the land batteries. Many persons believe that it was hit at least once, as it appeared to be crippled when last seen. No bombs were dropped.

Amsterdam, August 3.—The L-11 flew along the coast, apparently damaged, not under proper control and the motors working badly. Our coastguards fired and hit the Zeppelin, which disappeared westward, with a heavy list.

Berlin Claims Zeppelins

Did Successful Bombing (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 2.—The German Admiralty reports: During the night from July 31 to August 1, German airship squadrons attacked London and the eastern English counties, successfully bombing the coast works, defensive batteries and industrial establishments of military importance. All the airships returned in safety, though they were violently shelled by the approaching naval forces.

Shipping Bulletins

Capt. K. Sato, skipper of the S. M. R. Ova, Daini-Shanghai liner Sakaki Maru, has resigned his post for private reasons. He has been very popular among the mariners both at Daini and Shanghai and will be missed. Mr. G. Ohtsuka, chief mate, will temporarily assume the command of the ship.

It is learned that Captain Carle, well-known in Shanghai, Tientsin and other Northern ports, as master of the I.C. s.s. Lianshing, will shortly become a Shanghai pilot.

We draw the attention of owners and masters of vessels to an important notification, to the effect that masters and crews of vessels arriving at the ports of Singapore, Penang, Malacca or Labuan must not land unless they have in their possession a passport issued by the Governments of their respective countries, with a photograph. There is a proviso for temporary permission to land which may be granted by the Master Attendant or Harbor Master of a port acting under the orders of the Governor. This regulation will most likely apply to Norwegian and Danish vessels plying to Singapore, and the other ports named.

The death occurred at the Tongshan hospital on Monday of Mr. Walter Vincent Atkinson, second engineer of the K. M. A. s.s. Kaiping, as the result of acute intestinal trouble. Deceased, who was about 31 years of age, was buried at Tientsin.

The s.s. Nuen Ting, formerly of the North German Lloyd, which maintained a mail service between Singapore and Bangkok, is now back again at Singapore after a long absence. Sold to a Shanghai firm she was in here for a while as a carrier, but her owners decided to refit her as a passenger boat. She is running under the name of Kaho, and is on a two years' charter between Singapore and Saigon. Capt. Ole Hoeg is in command.

Mexican Troops Entrenched Across the Border in Mexico



Here is the type of Mexican soldiers, who are now mobilized in that country in the present crisis.

On a Walking Tour In Lost Wonderland Of Anhui Mountains

Mr. J. A. Jackson, of Hanbury School, Tells of Beautiful Land Newly Explored

A vacation spent in the mountains of Southern Anhui, including a journey on foot over old mountain trails of 148 miles, has been the summer's experience of Mr. J. A. Jackson of the Thomas Hanbury School. Mr. Jackson has just returned to Shanghai from one of the most interesting journeys of exploration of late years.

Accompanied only by coolie guides Mr. Jackson left Tating on the Yangtze river on July 5 and walked through the mountains of Anhui province, arriving at Tunkl, the head of the navigation of the Heilankiang, on July 20.

"A beautiful wonderland of rugged, wooded mountain peaks and quaint old Buddhist temples," is Mr. Jackson's description of the country he traversed.

"I had thought of the possibilities of such a trip for months, and I decided to make a try at it this year for my summer's vacation," he said last night. "And it proved a rare treat. I should like to make it again. There are three distinct watersheds or mountainous ranges to be crossed on the route I selected. This section of Anhui at one time was prosperous and well populated. But now the ruins of ancient Buddhist temples on the mountain tops and the occasional bits of stone highways are all that remain to show what the country was in earlier times. I found several temples occupied by venerable Buddhist priests, but the most of them have fallen into decay."

"The traveling was easy and pleasant through this lost wonderland. One day we made twenty-two miles. Some portions of the trail included sections of a stone highway that have remained intact through the centuries. Over other portions we had to make our own trail to correspond with the natural lay of the gorges and passes."

"While the entire district abounds in scores of wonderful views, the peaks of the Huang Shan range are most impressive with their wild grandeur. At the base of one of these peaks I found a perfect imprint of a fossil or prehistoric oxen. It measures five by four inches. The impression is so perfect that I hope to establish the age of this particular section. I also heard the chatter of wild monkeys but I was unable to photograph any of them."

"The end of the hike was at Tunkl, the center of the more prosperous tea-growing district of Anhui. While inspecting the larger drying plants I discovered the general use of Prussian blue for coloring purposes for the export trade. I was told that certain foreign buyers insisted upon the use of the dye, although the Chinese growers and shippers were opposed to its use. The dye was being used on six brands of tea."

"The most novel experience of the trip was 'shooting the rapids' of the Heilankiang down toward Hangchow. It is seldom one sees such wonderful handling of laden boats as through the miles of rapids below Tunkl. Many times I saw large jagged rocks below the water line which were easily avoided by the pilots. For miles of the journey toward Hangchow tributaries feed into the river through rocky gorges, giving the scenery a distinctive type not to be found in any other section of China I have visited."

Mr. Jackson secured scores of wonderful views of the mountains, including the ruins of several ancient Buddhist temples.

BATOCKI INVITES GREY TO TOUR IN GERMANY

Thinks He Could Prove Impossibility of Starving Country Into Submission

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 2.—The Times publishes a despatch from Berlin, giving the interview with the Minister for Food, Batocki, wherein Batocki replies to Viscount Grey's arrogant, absurd and impossible terms under which Britain would permit America to send foodstuffs into Poland. Batocki made it clear that he considers these terms not only transparent and hypocritical plays before a neutral gallery, but also a subtle, cunning and diabolical plot to drag Poland, Belgium and northern France into the theater of the hunger war which is being waged, against all laws of humanity.

Batocki said that, if America's humanitarian desire to aid in feeding Poland is barred and frustrated by British opposition, not one person will die of hunger, though the food rations will be rather short. He would be pleased to invite Grey to come to Germany and allow him to personally convince himself that Britain is incapable of starving either Germany or Poland, Belgium or northern France.

This might prove a great step towards the restoration of peace, if the legend of the possibility of starving Germany into submission was thus dispelled. "The British plan to extend the hunger war to Belgium, northern France and Poland will fail," said Batocki, "as our pains-taking preparations for the new harvest in the occupied territories and the rich stocks of cattle will not only feed the native population, but still yield a considerable surplus to our troops. No military advantage whatever will be gained by Britain's procedure; only millions of innocent women, children and aged persons will be harmed."

S.S. City of Lahore In Collision at Sea

Ellerman Liner Runs Foul Of Mongara; Fore-Peak Of Former Flooded

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 2.—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Lahore (6,948 tons), inward bound from Rangoon, collided today with the British India s.s. Mongara (8,205 tons). The fore-peak of the former vessel is flooded.

King Condolences With Capt. Fryatt's Widow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—The King has written to Mrs. Fryatt, conveying his condolences, expressing his abhorrence of the murder of Captain Fryatt and paying a tribute to the splendid services rendered by the mercantile marine.

CLEARING EAST AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—An official communique concerning the operations in German East Africa reports: Major-General Hoskins is clearing the country south of the Usambara Railway. Port Pangani has been occupied and minor columns are operating between the Nguru Hills and the coast, pressing the enemy southwards. The British and Belgian forces based on the forts of Lake Victoria Nyanza are progressing well.

Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain Weds Canon Carnegie

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 3.—The wedding of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and the Reverend William Carnegie, Canon of Westminster, took place very quietly today in the Chapel of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave away the bride.

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MAN-EATING SHARK KILLS A BATHER IN SIGHT OF HUNDREDS

Both Legs of Victim Bitten Off
And Body Torn Until Ribs Are
Bared by Monster Hidden
From View of Watchers

Spring Lake, N. J., July 6.—Under the horrified eyes of hundreds on the boardwalk, a shark today bit off the legs of Charles Bruder, a Swiss youth, and tore his right side terribly. Bruder was dead before men who had gone to his rescue could get him ashore.

This is the second time within four days that sharks have taken human life off the New Jersey Coast. On Sunday Charles E. Vansant, a youth of Philadelphia, was ripped to death by one off Beach Haven.

In Van Sant's case the shark was plainly seen. Its fins and body came above the surface of the water. The man-eater that killed Bruder was not sighted. Only his screams of pain and terror and a vivid reddening of the water about him marked the tragedy.

No Doubt of Shark's Work

Soon after the tragedy, Col. W. J. Shaffer, a physician, member of Gov. Fielder's staff, examined the young man's body in the morgue at Manassquan. Dr. Shaffer gave it as his positive opinion that the injuries could have been made by no other creature than a shark. Bruder's left leg had been snapped off above the knee, his right leg just below the knee and from his left side the flesh had been cleanly torn, baring his ribs.

Bruder's screams during the attack were so piercing that not only were the hundreds promenading the boardwalk in the afternoon startled but the cries penetrated to the interior of the big Essex and Sussex Hotel, where Bruder was employed as a bellboy, and the Monmouth Hotel, the latter fully five hundred feet from the beach. Guests from both poured down the boardwalk.

Bruder was twenty-eight years old and was well known to the regular summer population here, for he had worked several years at various hotels.

Few Others in the Surf

Scores of other persons were in bathing suits on the beach but none was venturing beyond the life lines because the tide was running very high. In fact, at the moment of the accident hardly anybody was in the water, nearly all were loitering on the sands.

Bruder was an expert and a strong swimmer. He was a pal of the life guards and frequently joined them in feats of endurance and tricks in the water.

The life lines end about 100 feet off shore. Bruder was fully a hundred feet beyond that. The life guards, Chris Anderson and George White, knowing his prowess, paid no attention to him.

Suddenly Bruder's cries sounded. A woman on shore joined in his screams. She turned to others, pointing and saying a man in a canoe had been upset. The day was clear, and what she took for the red hulk of a canoe was really the reddening of the water from the great wounds the shark had made upon the unfortunate swimmer.

"Shark Bit Me," His Last Words

Anderson and White went after him with all the strength and speed they could put into their oars, and must have moved quickly to get to him before he sank. When they drew him into the boat they were to shocked by the spectacle to start rowing ashore for fully a minute.

Bruder, despite his frightful injuries, was still conscious. "A shark bit me," he was able to whisper, then fainted.

Before the lifesavers could reach their boat Bruder was dead.

This second visitation of a man-eating shark—it may or may not be the same that attacked young Vansant off Beach Haven—is causing a wave of terror along the Jersey beaches, distressing alike to the visitors and those who conduct the resorts.

Dr. Knight, D. H. Hillis and other members of the Common Council of Spring Lake, in the absence of Mayor Oliver H. Brown, had an informal meeting last night, and there is no doubt that the Mayor will accord with them in their determination to establish a motor boat patrol just outside the life lines to battle with or at least scare away the man-eaters.

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MAUD AND SI

By Oppen



the habits of sharks say it is certain that they will not come within the circle of any commotion and the mere pattering about of the motor-boats will keep them off.

The killing of young Van Sant was no less pitiable than that of Bruder, nor less horrible. In this instance, the fish boldly came within about thirty feet of shore. In fact, Van Sant was standing up when he was attacked. Facing the shore, he did not see the creature in pursuit. But others on the beach plainly observed its flashing fish and even saw enough of its body to judge it to be about nine feet long.

In this case commotion did not scare the shark away, for everybody on the beach was yelling warnings to Van Sant. Just as he turned to see what was behind him he was caught in the powerful jaws and his body was terribly managled. Men had rushed into the water to fight the big fish off, but it darted away, leaving Van Sant floating in water gone crimson. He died a few minutes later.

Deathroll Of 500 From Forest Fires

Toronto, August 3.—It is estimated that, up to the present, 500 people are dead, owing to the recent forest fires.



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ABRAM ELKUS NAMED MINISTER TO TURKEY

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson has nominated Abram Elkus of New York city to succeed Henry Morgenthau as U. S. Minister to Turkey. The name of Mr. Elkus has been sent to the senate for confirmation.

Mr. Elkus, like Mr. Morgenthau, is a Jew. Mr. Elkus was born in New York city in 1867 and has practiced law there since 1885, being the senior member of the law firm of James, Schell and Elkus. He was employed as special U. S. attorney to prosecute fraudulent bankrupts in 1908, and has been counsel for the Merchants Association. He is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, president of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, and a regent of the University of the State of New York. Legal societies have done him honor, and he is known as the author of a work on Secret Liens and Reputed Ownership.

U. S. SENATE CONFEREES ON PHILIPPINES NAMED

Washington, July 19.—It was made plain yesterday by the appointment of six members of the senate as members of a conference committee on the Philippine bill that legislation providing for a greater measure of self

government for the Filipinos is to be taken up by the administration before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

The members appointed by the senate will confer with the three house conferees. Representatives Jones, Garrett and Towney, who were named by Speaker Clarke immediately after the passage of the second Jones bill by the House of Representatives.

The conference will endeavor to agree on a bill acceptable to both houses.

£100,000 From King George to War Chest

(Router's Agency War Service)
London, August 3.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the King's gift of £100,000 will be devoted to the general purposes of the war.

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SINK MANY NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Router's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, August 3.—The Swedish steamer Hudiksvall (1,188 tons) has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a German submarine. The crew, including 5 women, have landed in their boats. The steamer was carrying a valuable cargo.

It is reported that two other Swedish and two Finnish steamers have been sunk near the same spot.

London, August 3.—The British steamer Heighington (2,800 tons), the Italian steamer Letimbro (2,210 tons), an Italian sailing vessel and two Norwegian trawlers have been sunk. German submarines continue to loot and sink British trawlers.

Militia Swap Shots With Mexican Force

Washington, July 19.—A detachment from one of the Massachusetts national guard regiments stationed on the border has exchanged shots with a Mexican force patrolling the territory across the line.

The reports of the occurrence received here give no details other than to state that one of the Mexicans was killed, while no casualties were recorded on the American side.

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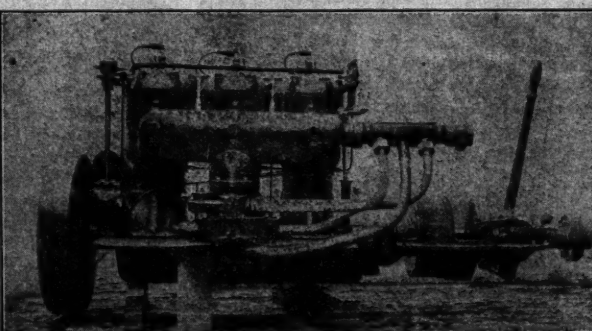
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

BASEBALL-CRICKETERS 3.30 THIS AFTERNOON

Hadley to Pitch for British Side; Many Noted Bats- men to Play

Coming from two widely different elements, the Shanghai Baseball Club and the Cricket Club clash at the Race Course this afternoon. The cricketers are going to see what they can do with the great American game.

Only one member of the Cricket Club ball team is a stranger to cricket. Hadley, of the Baseball Club, is to pitch. This was practically a necessity as a man who has been used to getting a running start when he throws the ball would have a hard time winding up and delivering in the narrow confines of the pitcher's box. Rasmussen, of the Baseball Club is to catch—but Rasmussen is a cricketer too. He is captain of the team and during the last week he has been putting his men through strenuous practice.

He has been showing them the art of going at a base first through the air. Another item that has received prayerful consideration has been the batting. It takes practice to stand up to the plate and not back away when a wide fast out tears toward you with the evident intention of burying itself in your shirt. The strange paraphernalia of the game also caused misjudged catches and sore fingers.

The line-up of the Cricket Club contains some of the best-known British sportsmen in the city. The players and their positions follow: A. L. Lanning, third base; R. J. Brandt, second base; Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, first base; V. H. Lanning, shortstop; A. F. Wheeler, center field; J. Quayle, right field; W. C. G. Clifford, left field.

Against the aggregation is arrayed a Baseball Club team with such veterans as "Doc" Morrison, "Cy" Wilhoit, Hutchinson, Woods, Roberts, Hykes, Ollerdesen, Swan, and Pennywitt.

The game has aroused a great deal of interest and it is expected that the stands will be packed this afternoon. The play will start at 3.30 o'clock.

Evening Cricket

In their evening game on Thursday and yesterday, on their own ground, the S.C.C. second string were quite outplayed by the Hanbury School Old Boys, who, with four men not batting and two others not out, were able to beat them by over a score of runs.

Of their bowlers, neither side had anything special to boast about, but there was at least one very good performance at the wicket, H. J. Ambrose, for the School, knocking up 47 and being still in possession when stumps were drawn. The scores follow:

S.C.C. 2nd XI				
P. T. Hollander, l.b.w.	b. Quincey	2		
Geo. Howell, b. Ambrose		1		
F. H. Pentecross, c. and b. Ambrose		23		
D. Campbell, b. Quincey		0		
H. Langley, b. Quincey		2		
S. T. Mills, b. Ambrose		7		
W. C. Foster, b. Quincey		13		
C. S. Cheetham, c. J. V. Jensen, b. Ambrose		13		
E. G. Tait, c. Johansen, b. Ambrose		20		
W. E. Anderson, not out		3		
A. R. Moore, c. J. V. Jensen, b. Ambrose		3		
Total		87		
Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. Quincey	10	1	47	4

H. J. Ambrose	11.4	1	31	6
A. Madar	2	—	9	—
Hanbury School				
L. Quincey, c. and b. Foster		0		
A. J. Willis, c. Tiffin, b. Pentecross		9		
H. J. Ambrose, not out		47		
A. Madar, c. and b. Pentecross		15		
C. A. Sullivan, b. Pentecross		0		
J. V. Jensen, b. Anderson		3		
G. V. Jensen, not out		20		
A. Johansen, F. W. Golding, F. Wittsack, and A. W. Johnson, did not bat.				
Extras		6		
Total		110		
Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Langley	4	1	16	—
W. C. Foster	7	—	23	1
F. H. Pentecross	10	2	40	3
W. E. Anderson	4	1	8	1
Geo. Howell	3	—	12	—

Today's Cricket

S. C. C. v. 'A' Co. (British) and Shanghai Scottish

This match will be played on the S. C. C. ground at 2.30 p.m., and the teams will be:—
S. C. C.—C. S. Cheetham, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hillard, P. T. Hollander, A. R. Moore, G. C. Ross, W. K. Stanton, W. H. L. Warren, J. Tiffin, J. Cockin and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

"A" Co. and Shanghai Scottish—W. E. Anderson, D. H. Cooke, A. J. Daniels, R. Grimshaw, A. H. Leslie, C. Lowe, W. J. Monk, T. G. Smeaton, E. G. Tait, C. E. M. Thomson and E. O. Cumming (Capt.).

B. A. T. Cricket Club v. Shanghai-Nanking Railway Cricket Club
A match between the B. A. T. C. C. and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway C. C. will be played on the Markham Road ground. A special coach will leave the S. N. R. Station at 2.40 p.m. sharp to convey players to the ground.

B. A. T. team—R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, F. P. Billington, J. E. Cameron, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster, R. W. Johnston, H. Langley, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock and W. E. Talbot.

The Railway team will be selected from the following:—Mr. F. D. Mulvey (Captain), Messrs. P. D. Sullivan, Ho Wing-ching, L. P. Quincey, B. L. Cheetham, Ho Wing-kin, A. G. Martyn, C. L. G. Wayne, Ho Wing-chuen, H. Morgan, G. Dawson, J. Keefe and H. T. Mousley. Police v. Hanbury School Old Boys
This match will be played on the Police Ground at 2.30 p.m.

The T. H. S. will be represented by:—A. Johansen, A. R. Madar, H. J. Ambrose, F. Wittsack, T. H. Porter, C. A. Sullivan, J. V. Jensen, A. S. Ahmed, G. V. Jensen, A. Madar and A. J. Willis (Capt.). S. P. S. Old Boys' Club v. St. Andrews
This match will be played on the

Public Recreation Ground (Race Course) tomorrow afternoon. The following will represent the S. P. S.—C. Bowers, E. J. Cooke, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), F. Madar, G. Madar, C. E. Ollerdesen, Alf. de Sousa, A. de Sousa, E. V. Rowland, B. H. Smith and A. V. White. Reserve: R. dos Remedios.

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Pairs Championship

The following are the results of the first and second rounds in the above championship:—

First Round

E. O. Thomas and W. J. Ward beat R. C. Aitkenhead and A. M. McGregor, 21-19.
G. B. Stormes and A. E. Hayward walk over, S. M. Wallace and H. Velch scratched.

J. T. Disselduff and O. Crewe-Read beat J. C. Macdougall and H. B. Stewart, 21-15, after a tie.

G. McMurdo and F. Ferrier beat G. H. Phillips and L. Evans, 24-12.

J. C. Thomson and R. A. Lawson beat S. Green and R. Phillips, 25-21.

Second Round

C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen beat D. Macdonald and G. Dunlop, 23-16.

G. L. Campbell and D. M. Graham beat A. S. Allan and G. Johnston, 21-16.

A. Gray and F. L. Marshall beat Capt. Spink and H. S. Smyth, 21-19.

Arch. Taylor and J. Park beat R. Dorrance and W. T. Bissett, 21-16.

A. A. Malcolm and J. Burnside beat A. D. Bell and C. W. Porter, 20-11.

G. B. Stormes and A. G. Hayward beat E. O. Thomas and W. J. Ward, 22-8.

G. McMurdo and F. Ferrier beat J. T. Disselduff and O. Crewe-Read, 19-17.

J. C. Thomson and R. A. Lawson walk over, B. Anderson and P. W. Ephgrave scratched.

Third Round

The ties in this round are:—Bain and Allen v. Campbell and Graham.

Gray and Marshall v. Taylor and Park.

Malcom and Burnside v. Stormes and Hayward.

McMurdo and Ferrier v. Thomson and Lawson.

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club
Shanghai Scottish (S.V.C.) and the Lancastrians v. Rest of Club
This match will be played at 4 p.m. and the teams will be:—

Rest of Club:—
A. D. Bell, F. L. Marshall, E. C. Emmet and A. Samson.

O. Crewe-Read, W. Gater, C. E. Pearson and R. Simmons.

J. T. Disselduff, D. Mennie, E. M. Reid and W. J. Vine.

L. Evans, C. W. Marshall, J. J. Sheridan and W. A. Ogden.

Scottish and Lancastrians:—
G. H. Phillips, R. R. Hynd, J. Quin and W. N. C. Allen.

G. L. Campbell, J. P. Lowe, V. Grundy and F. Large.
J. C. Macdougall, W. Dutton, F. B. Walker and D. M. Graham.
C. M. Bain, A. T. Wignall, A. G. Stephen and J. Frost.

Reserve:—J. C. Galletly.
In addition to the above, the following match will be played between Mr. G. R. Wingrove and Dr. J. W. Ross:—

(skip) (skip)
A. Samson A. W. Dewhurst
E. Payne A. G. Mossop
F. C. Banham F. A. Sampson

Shanghai Rink Championship

The following games in the second round of the Shanghai Rink Championship will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 p.m.

(skip) (skip)
H. B. Stewart Albert Taylor
A. Gray D. Macdonald
G. M. Graham S. Hammond
J. C. Thomson G. Dunlop

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtzeppoo
This match will be played at Yangtzeppoo at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

The following will represent the S.L.B.C.:—
O. Crewe-Read, A. Gray, J. J. Sheridan and W. N. C. Allen.

A. D. Bell, H. H. Fowler, F. Large and F. L. Marshall.

G. H. Phillips, C. M. Bain, R. Simmons and A. Taylor.

L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, E. Hunter and G. Dunlop.

Junior Golf C. v. Yangtzeppoo L.B.C.
This match will be played on the Hongkew green today commencing at 4 p.m.

The following will represent the Junior Golf Club:—
D. McAllister (skip), Angus Macintosh, J. Brewer and A. E. Hayward.

G. B. Stormes (skip), T. Spring, W. S. Campbell and G. Sherman.

J. Park (skip), A. S. Allen, G. Randall and A. Bruid.

A. Taylor (skip), C. Richards, M. B. Anderson and P. Ephgrave.

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Bad weather on the coasts of Korea
and Japan. Variable and moderate
breezes on our coasts.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 5, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Mutinous Light

(New York Times)

It is difficult enough for a military censorship to control the news of facts, even in Germany. When it seeks to control or suppress the news about opinion it baffles itself in a very curious way. The daily editorial thoughts of the Berliner Tageblatt have ordinarily a radius only as wide as the circulation of the paper; but when one of these so-called censorious papers gains instantly an international circulation, its importance is measured by the degree of official irritation.

One day this week the Tagblatt said that the large trade organizations of Germany wished the war to continue indefinitely for the sake of war profits. That might have passed for an editor's opinion, to be taken with allowances, but the military censor stopped the paper, whereupon the curiosity of all Germany was provoked, and the offending opinion not only was echoed to the uttermost corners of the empire, but found an outlet abroad through Amsterdam and gained a worldwide hearing. The censor himself had created news that could not be controlled. The attempt to suppress opinion was of far greater interest than the opinion itself. Nor is that the end of it. The censor feels himself on the defensive and talks. There is more news. Referring to the offense of the Tageblatt, General von Kessel says: "This was an unusually grave disturbance of the domestic peace." In saying this he unwittingly advertises a fact which perhaps even the Tageblatt would have had the tact to omit from discussion, namely, the fact that a domestic peace exists. The implications are interesting and significant. A truce is but a suspension of hostilities, subject to renewal. All classes in Germany are expected to respect the truce during war, and everybody is aware at the same time that the internal antagonisms thereby restrained will be renewed when the war shall have ended, if not before.

A light no stronger than a candle flame is greater in the darkness than the most powerful searchlight at noonday. Such are the absurdities of the German censorship. They multiply themselves. The Berliner Tageblatt on resuming publication was silent on the subject of its own discomforts, but printed, as a proper piece of news, the fact that the wilful Vorwaerts, organ of the Social Democrats, had been compelled by the censor to sign an undertaking "not to disturb the uniformity of patriotic enthusiasm shall not be disturbed." This called for the additional information that the Social Party had addressed to the Chancellor a protest saying that "such demands should under no circumstances be made of the press."

It had been better to let Vorwaerts alone. Opinion is uncontrollable. To express it is a passion against which no kind of tyranny has ever yet prevailed.

Correspondence

'Battle Hymn of The Republic'

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—An American received rather a shock on seeing the famous American hymn entitled "The Battle Hymn of The Republic" printed in the Eastern Critic under the title of "Battle Hymn" and ascribed to Julia Ward Howe. The title may be a misprint that hardly makes it excusable. Neither does it seem good taste to speak of anything so famous as "a hymn received from home"; home meaning, in this case, I presume England. This hymn was written by Julia Ward Howe during the American Civil War as an inspiration to the Northern troops.

Yours, etc.,

AN AMERICAN.

Co-operative Union of Europe After War

Dr. Alfred H. Fried, Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911, Has Interesting Plan For
Securing Lasting Peace

Anybody who believes that the apostles of world peace are cowering in the shadow, looking mournfully upon a planet where war has crushed all their beliefs and theories and hopes, should read "The Restoration of Europe," by Dr. Alfred H. Fried of Austria, just published in a translation from the original German by the Macmillan Company. Dr. Fried, one of the most famous peace advocates in the world, the winner in 1911 of the Nobel Peace Prize, declares that real pacifists, far from feeling discouragement, see in the lessons of the world war their complete vindication. It is those who pinned their faith to war as a panacea for human ills, says he, who are now mercilessly confuted, hopelessly bankrupt.

"The great hour of pacifism has come," he announces—and he paints a picture of a cleansed and regenerated Europe, built up on new and firm foundations, worthy of taking its place in the vanguard of the cause of world peace, which is one of the most remarkable, if not the most remarkable, of all the works of a constructive tendency which have emerged from the smoke and din and horror of the great war.

Of special interest to Americans is the important role assigned to the United States in the tremendous task of reconstruction which, according to Dr. Fried, must precede the lasting peace which he foresees. The United States, he says, is the only non-European nation qualified to aid in arranging the preliminaries of that peace. And it is in the New World that the distinguished Austrian writer finds the model which must serve to make lasting peace possible, that model being the Pan American Union, which in his eyes has been of inestimable value in promoting better understanding between the republics of this hemisphere and is destined to play the infinitely more splendid role of pointing out the path which bleeding and broken Europe must tread in order to reach the goal of her regeneration.

"The Co-operative Union of Europe"—that is the dream of Dr. Fried. It has nothing Utopian about it, he emphatically declares—in fact, throughout his book he indignantly combats the idea that there is anything Utopian about himself, the Baroness von Suttner, or the rest of the pacifists, whose theories, as so many supposed, had been ruthlessly refuted by the war.

Dr. Fried does not suppose that his Co-operative Union is to appear full-fledged in Europe as soon as the furies of war are spent. He outlines, in vigorous and lucid language, some preliminaries which must intervene between the dying out of the cannon's roar and the advent of real peace on earth. He believes, for instance, that this war must bring not one but two treaties of peace, the first to mark the cessation of actual fighting, the second to lay the ground-work for that union which is destined to stamp out war forever.

"The present war is the logical outcome of the kind of 'peace' which preceded it"—there is Dr. Fried's doctrine in a nutshell. Never is he pro-Ally or pro-German; never anything but anti-Past, anti-Present, and pro-Future.

As necessary preliminaries to the Co-operative Union which he so ardently desires, the Austrian pacifist enumerates seven reforms which, he says, must come before the mistaken ideas which have caused the present upheaval can be uprooted. These are:

1. The transformation of European diplomacy.
2. The elimination of the antiquated conception of sovereignty.
3. The changing of the present system of international alliances.
4. The gradual elimination of over armament.
5. The muzzling of unscrupulous organs of the press.
6. The removal of the "moral rubbish" which the war will leave behind.
7. The establishment of international justice.

On the subject of the transformation of diplomacy Dr. Fried is especially eloquent. He writes:

"It has often been pointed out that diplomacy has changed little since the time of Cardinal Richelieu. This is very significant in view of the new tasks which confront it. The outbreak of this war made it clear that diplomacy had become a danger and that its reformation from tip to toe was a necessity. No thinking person will assert that ten or six or perhaps only three persons should decide whether millions are to have their heads cut off or not. A system that maintains such a possibility is not fit for our age. And the fact that there are still diplomats who are willing to accept such a responsibility is sufficient evidence of the untenability of

the system. Only the consciousness that no accounts will have to be rendered to the people whose business they manage, or that those accounts will never be audited, can give present-day diplomats the courage to accept such a responsibility.

"In this age of complete publicity their trade, upon which the happiness of generations and empires is so often dependent, is secret. They have no rebuke to fear but that of history; and that will not bother them until this earthly pilgrimage is done. They tell us that it is in the people's interests that diplomatic negotiations be conducted in secret. But the people do not wish that secrecy; they would prefer to resign an advantage which may compel them blindly to risk their lives. The complexity of the modern world makes publicity an indispensable condition, the omission of which is disastrous.

"Secrecy is not the only danger of diplomacy. It is dominated by a spirit which would do honor to mediaeval chivalry. Any one who reads the diplomatic white papers published at the beginning of the war will observe with disgust this knightly relic of a vanished age. In those critical eleven days of European history the lives and happiness of millions were at stake, and the diplomats, coldly smiling, refused to discuss this matter or that, directly or at all. They preferred detours to direct negotiations; they refused peaceful methods of settlement for reasons of etiquette, or with an irrefutable reference to that old of their cult, Prestige. The Moloch of the old sagas never devoured so many human beings as this modern idol."

Commenting on the present-day conception of the sovereignty of nations, Dr. Fried says that "modern diplomats use sovereignty as a bulwark behind which they hide when there is no rational justification for their actions." And it is here that he sets down this, the most scathing of all his arraignments of present-day diplomats:

"They who are the real Utopians, because they are not compelled to deal with realities, are considered wise heads and 'practical politicians.' The desire to end insanity is called Utopianism; to act insanely is statesmanlike wisdom."

That theme, presented with many variations, is the "leitmotif" of Dr. Fried's work. Pacifists, he repeats unceasingly, are the men of the present age; diplomats and their dupes are men chained to the outgrown traditions of the past. Following this line of thought Dr. Fried comes to his third bugbear—the present-day system of alliances, which, he says, has assisted to "maintain international anarchy and has hastened its final collapse." Here, too, he refuses to be carried away into any Utopia, but presents his theory of reform in these sober words:

"Alliances cannot be ended by a simple decree. It is of no use to forbid them. Even after the war there will be no power strong enough to carry out such a decree. Even within the nations it will be difficult to combat the evil, for only a very powerful State would undertake a parliamentary decree to enter no alliances. The others will refrain from alliances only when to do so has become the general rule; and that will happen only when the method of common action in the work of restoration is so far developed that the nations find in it a real substitute for the poor system of individual alliances. That is not so difficult as it seems. It is only a matter of a second step following the first. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente would be replaced by a European alliance.

"Let no one protest that the hatred between the two camps would prevent this. Hate is not a political reality. It is merely a discovery of diplomacy, which creates popular moods in order to cite them as justification for its own errors. Enduring antagonisms exist only in phantasy; there indeed they are carefully cultivated! The present allies have all waged bitter wars on each other in the course of the past century, and almost all the present opponents have been allies in some previous war. That does not prevent former enemies from standing 'shoulder to shoulder' today, nor the former allies from fighting each other. Already we in Germany hear talk of the possibility of an alliance with one or another of the powers with whom we are at present in bloody combat. There is nothing real to prevent the substitution of a European alliance for the separate alliances of today."

The fact that a general European alliance need not be political at all, indeed, would have no reason to be so, makes such a step easier. If all the nations should unite there would be no occasion to direct their energies against any other State—unless it be an extra-European constellation. The political aspect would cease to exist, and with it our greatest obstacle would be overcome. A general European alliance would not have the menacing character of the alliances of the past, and would be far more helpful in economic and social life. Such an agreement would doubtless have its effect upon the political life of the participating States and secure more real protection than the present-day so-called "protective" alliances possibly could. It would also create an atmosphere in which the institutions of The Hague could develop into that which they were intended to be. The Hague Conferences would finally be vivified, and supported by the will of the organized world, would become effective."

Dr. Fried's views on the evil of over-armament, the next thing which, he thinks, must be swept out of existence, are summed up in these sentences:

"Armament is the substitute for order in the prevailing international disorder. It is supposed to defend the body politics just as armor protected the individual in the days of intra-national lawlessness. But just as armor was dropped as soon as peace within the nation brought personal security, so armaments will disappear, or least be decreased, in proportion as international organization does away with international anarchy and achieves national security for its members. The difficulty of the problem vanishes when we understand this indirect method of treatment."

As a step toward this better state of affairs Dr. Fried advocates Government control of the armament trade which, he thinks, would greatly facilitate international control of armaments and pave the way for their limitation, since it would eliminate the chances for individuals to make huge profits out of the manufacture of arms and ammunitions.

Taking up the subject of the "yellow" press, the most effective means for stamping out its tendency to incite peoples to war, says Dr. Fried, would be "thorough enlightenment of the public, a task in which the decent press can co-operate."

"Anything that seems hopeful must be tried," he writes. "The essential is to do something. Humanity, which has armed itself to meet pest, cholera, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and cancer, will surely find the proper weapon to use against the jingo press."

How "moral rubbish" left by the war is to be cleared away is outlined thus:

"People from every country, stirred by the sights and horrors of war, will join us, eager to serve in the great campaign for the elimination of hate. A League of Europeans will arise—not an association with a program and statutes, but a free union of those who, aching with their own wounds, understand the anguish of the age and are ready to relieve it. This League of Europeans will consist of those men and women who have come to understand that the evils of war poison life even when the cannon are silent, and that they can only be overcome by an understanding which knows no national border lines, and with the co-operation of all nations. Its members will be those who feel it their duty to forget their own pain and their own gaping wounds for the service of that which is above all nations—humanity."

"The civic heroism of peaceful activity will be manifest in their activity. They will be scorned and scolded, accused of lack of patriotism and of Utopianism. And yet they will be the true patriots and the truly practical politicians."

Of the seventh requisite—the establishment of international justice—declared by Dr. Fried to be the most fundamental of all problems, he writes:

"European history of the last century, since the convulsions of the Napoleonic era, has been governed by two principles, one following the other. They are the principles of legitimacy and nationality. The first collapsed in the storm of revolution; the latter is collapsing under the strain of world catastrophe today. A new principle is arising to dominate European history, which for the first time will give Princes and peoples complete enjoyment of their rights; it is the new, the constructive, safeguarding, and liberating principle of international justice."

Dr. Fried then proceeds to outline his "Co-operative Union of Europe," which, having swept away the barnacles of the past, is to give to the nations of the present a form of government suited to the changes which they have undergone—changes

with which existing Governments have failed to keep pace. Still seeking to steer clear of the reefs of Utopia, on which, as he confesses, many pacifist dreamers have gone down in shipwreck, Dr. Fried makes clear his belief that the world can change politically only if its present political organization is attacked indirectly. He elucidates this theory as follows:

"Europe must grow into the new community just as in the past it grew into anarchy. The old historic units must be combined, not as parts of a federation, but rather as independent members of a great union created for a specific purpose. It is true that war is a political phenomenon, but it would be false to assume that the organization which is to supersede it must therefore be of a political nature. On the contrary, experience demonstrates that political unions such as our present-day alliances finally lead to war. "If our purpose is to promote the association of States for the furtherance of their numerous non-political common interests we shall meet less opposition than if we attempt simultaneously to organize them politically. In the long run a close association in economic, technical, social, and ideal fields will inevitably make itself felt in political relations as well. Following the line of least resistance, there will eventually be a complete form of international organization."

A concrete instance of such an association not formed on political lines, but inevitably tending to closer international union in a political sense, is found by Dr. Fried in the Pan American Union, which, he opines, is far better suited to the needs of the new Europe than the Constitution which binds together the States of the American Union. This Pan American Association, he points out, has had an unmistakable effect on the political life of the New World. Of this phenomenon the Austrian writer says:

"Years of peaceful co-operation between nations and their representatives strengthen confidence, engender a habit of mind which does not presuppose hostile intentions in one's neighbors, and in critical issues reinforces the determination to let national considerations decide. Arbitration and mediation have reached their highest developments on the American continents. The peaceful co-operative union expedites peaceful settlement of such disputes as inevitably arise."

In Pan Americanism he not only sees a model for Europe, but a warning, which he explains in these words:

"Before the war there was much talk of the American menace, by which was meant economic competition. It exists, but in a different form. A continent so organized will only too easily win precedence over divided Europe. If that disorganization which has led to war should continue after the war, the danger of the associated States of Pan America outstripping Europe will be far greater. The war has changed the relative position of Europe and America, and not to the advantage of Europe. Europe will lag behind America because of its disorganization, and also because of its exhaustion. Hence a co-operative union must be formed, that a united Europe may meet that united continent across the ocean—not for attack, but to make further co-operation possible."

"The union should be directed neither against Russia nor against England, against the Central Powers or the Western Powers, but solely against the old Europe and its headlessness, its bitterness, its hate and anarchy. Its service should be to promote the creation of an organized, a co-operative, a self-conscious new Europe."

So much for Dr. Fried's dreams of a relatively distant future. He does not confine himself to them but tries to solve the more immediate problem of putting an end to the present war.

As has been said, he believes that there should be two treaties; one to stop hostilities, the other to pave the way to lasting world peace. The second treaty, says he, is necessary, because "the same old diplomats" will be summoned to draft the first—men whose vision will hardly have been broadened sufficiently to establish the new international organization upon which genuine peace must be founded. On the subject of the second treaty he writes:

"It is essential that the representatives of the neutral nations of Europe and of the United States take part in it. This will hardly be possible in the immediate settlement of the war, as the combatants would object to any interference in a matter which concerns them alone. But in the establishment of the future world order the nations which were not immediate participants in the war, but were nevertheless affected by it, will have a right to share. Thus in such a second stage of the work of peace there would be a greater chance to effect

the re-organization of international relations in a modern spirit.

"Furthermore, not until after the war will European public opinion attain its old freedom. It has been limited among the neutrals, who have had to be so cautious about their neutrality, as well as among the combatants. If we are in earnest in our endeavor to mold the future we cannot dispense with our most powerful and effective instrument, public opinion."

"It is no less important to remember that not until the war is well past will its real damage be evident and all the data be at hand. Such facts will help us in the reorganization of the future, and we cannot afford to dispense with their assistance. Such a task as the reorganization of the European State system will require very thorough and therefore long deliberation. Were it to be undertaken when the immediate issues of the war were being settled it would be dangerously hurried. For the disorder of war to continue and the armies to remain in their positions until the last formula for future organization was found and the last name signed, would create an intolerable situation which inevitably would finally lead to a fatal abbreviation of the discussions."

"Despite the separation of the two conferences in function and in time, certain things must be demanded of the former. Its first task is of course to end the war; but it must also pave the way for the second undertaking. It would be small comfort to humanity to postpone the establishment of permanent peace, if at the end of the war a situation should be created which imperiled the success of that second conference. Real statesmanship and wisdom will be required. We can look for some help to the logic of events, an influence which will be more powerful after the war. The settlement should avoid any humiliation of either group, or its economic paralysis or exhaustion, and should lay the foundation for the congress that is to follow. Further, this second conference, which will be composed of both combatants and neutrals, must have the right to abrogate or extend the provisions of the previous treaty. The power of all Europe and America standing behind this conference will be sufficient to secure that. The exercise of this power should not be difficult in view of the moral pressure it can bring to bear and of its purpose of securing the general welfare."

"It has been proposed that the task of establishing peace be referred to a Third Hague Conference, to be called immediately after the treaty of peace is signed. I do not agree. The Hague Conferences include all the nations of the world; to refer the further organization of Europe to all of them would be a mistake. Outside of Europe the United States alone really belongs to the European

group. Furthermore, The Hague Conferences have always laid their chief emphasis on the regulation of war, and their bond of union has perforce been too weak. Thus they are not well adapted to the function of founding a European system or of securing permanent peace."

"The new organization that such a system would create would lay the foundation necessary for The Hague tribunals to attain their true value. It is better not to refer this matter to The Hague Conference. We must remember that the organization of Europe will not immediately be completed by the mere treaty of peace. It will be only a beginning, a mere foundation. Its extension will be the unremitting task of decades."

"Friends of humanity, turning sadly from a Europe thrilled with bloody hallucinations, are revived by the vision of these things that are to be. The hour will come when their work will begin. And we will continue to hope that it will achieve its purpose, that it will end a tragic period of human history and give birth to a happier."

Questions Answered

Verdun

H. L. P.—Verdun, before the great battle began on the 21st of last February, had a population of some 17,000. We are unable to answer your question as to why the Germans are so persistent in their attempt on Verdun. It is a fact that its capture will give them possession of a direct railroad route to Paris and nearly complete control of the rich iron ore region of Northern France.

Some Areas

B. S. S.—The area of the German Empire is 388,000 square miles, exclusive of German East Africa. The area of the British Empire is 11,000,000 square miles. The area of the Russian Empire is 8,600,000 square miles. The area of France and her colonies is 4,200,000 square miles. The area of the United States and possessions is 3,800,000 square miles.

The Magnetic Poles

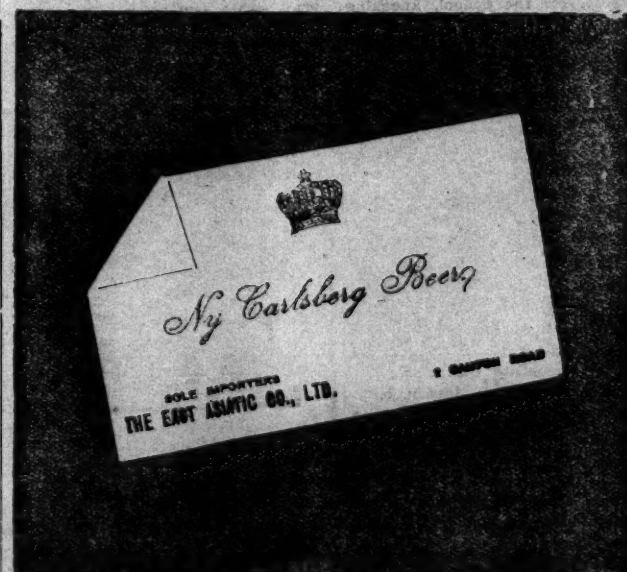
O. N. D.—The consensus of scientific opinion is to the effect that the magnetic poles are not stationary. This conviction is based on the fact of the variation of the magnetic needle, which leads to the thought that the magnetic poles have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is a mysterious one and constitutes one of the many, as yet, unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Endow Your Boy By Charles F. Thwing

(President of Western Reserve University, Cleveland)
Fifty years ago people in England sometimes spoke of John Bright as an institution. An institution represents permanence and usefulness. It is supposed to have dignity and is certainly inspired by a high purpose. We speak of endowing institutions. We may, therefore, speak of endowing a man, that is, assuring to him an income which shall serve to give support to him while carrying forward some useful work.

A friend of mine has thus endowed his son. The father is a rich man. The son is a scholar and a scientist. The father said to him: "James, you like your laboratory. Through it you can make some good contribution to human affairs. If you will live the life of a scholar, if you will use your laboratory as a workshop, I will give to Blank Trust Company \$200,000 in trust for you and for your (to be) family, the income to be paid to you and your wife during your lives."

At once James accepted. It is now pursuing his researches. These researches represent an enlargement of man's knowledge of certain forces of nature and an enriching of man's power of thinking. The resulting discoveries will ultimately serve as a useful purpose in making life better for tens of thousands.

What has my friend done? He has saved his son unto a life peculiarly useful and happy. He has converted his money into a most productive asset. He has gratified his own paternal instinct. He has made his son happy as well as useful. He has given to humanity a benefice worth many times the amount of the pecuniary endowment.

The contrast between such an endowment of a noble son and the endowment of mere money, either through gift or bequest, which some children receive is deep and wide. The results of this endowment are beneficent; the results which spring up from useless legacies to many rich men's sons are almost always evil. It is good to endow the college, the school, the library, the hospital. It ought to become good to endow the man, the son, the friend, the wise worker for humanity.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Wen Pa came home last nite he had a bunch of blacks, they was kind of wilted but Ma sed to Pa, Oh you deer boy, it was so nice to think of me. It makes me think of the old days wen you were courting me, Ma sed. You brought me a lot blossoms in them days.

So I did, to be sure, sed Pa. I was always a thoughtful cuss, Pa sed. Any number of gurls used to tell me that, sed Pa. The poor deers wud wait kind of wistful for me to call, and they was never disappointed.

That was nice of you, sed Ma. It must have took quite a lot of munny for yure florists bill in them days.

It did, sed Pa, but as you know, munny never ment anything to me except what I cud git for it.

I know, sed Ma. I feel a good deal that way about munny, too. How strong are you this evening? sed Ma. I am there like a bank president, sed Pa. Here is a twenty for you and here is five for Bobbie. Put it in yure bank, Bobbie, the country may go Demmycratic, sed Pa.

You are a darling, sed Ma. Yure hart is as big as the hart of a elephant, Ma sed. No wonder you are deep chested, with that hart in you. If there ever was a nobleman running around without a badge on him, Ma sed, you are him.

You shud say You are he, sed Pa.

Be grammatical, especially wen you have munny.

Missus Stoaks was here today, sed Ma. She wants me to join a club called The Sisters of Social Service. She says they do a lot of good for the poor and have a swell dance every week.

Go on and join if you want to, sed Pa, if I dont have to do any dancing. I will promise that you wont need to dance, sed Ma. I toald her my husband didnt cair for anything lite and frivolous, like dancing and playing cards.

Did you tell her I was a deep Guy? sed Pa. I hoap you did.

Yes, sed Ma. I toald your great love for nollage. She says her husband is the saim way. She says he is a Scientist and Inventor. He is cumming over sum nite, sed Ma. Maybe he will invent a watch for you that will always keep time, so you will know how to get home on skeddule.

Pa was looking at the lilacks. Every time I smell them, sed Pa, it talks me back to my boyhood in Chippewa Falls. I used to talk a bunch of them to skool every morning, sed Pa, and give them to my teacher. She loved me immense, Pa sed, not only for my kind hart, but for my wonderful way of grasping things. If all the boys was like me, she used to tell me, a teacher wud feel like paying admishun to git into a skoolhouse.

Deer me, sed Ma, how nice.

Yes, sed Pa, but wen one is always getting compliments thay git stale. I never care for praise any moar.

I notis that, sed Ma, well, cum and have yure dinner.

Quite Likely

"Miss Booful won't marry me. She's trying to sell stories to the magazines, and says she's wedded to her art!"

"Just hang around a while, old boy, and the first thing you know she'll divorce her art for non-support!"



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

Fixing the Blame

Mrs. Jones had just punished her little boy, Tom. After crying for a few minutes he turned to his mother and asked:

"Mamma, did your mamma whip you when you were little?" was the reply.

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?" continued the little boy.

"Yes, Thomas," replied the mother. "And was she whipped when she was little?" further questioned the boy.

"Yes!" answered Mrs. Jones. A few seconds elapsed. Then Tommy exclaimed:

"Well, who started it, anyway?"

**INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS**
have removed to
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)
Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer.
8768



The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Keep your baby

healthy and contented



Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

Take with you Borden's EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk on your summer trip.

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.



Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA

WRIGLEY'S

Obtainable Everywhere

SPEARMINT

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. Sole Agents in China



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai August 4, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.18
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	—
Copper Cash:	1926
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10%—Tls.	6.90
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex.:	9.54
Peking Bar:	352
Native Interest:	.07

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver:	30% d.
Bank rate of discount:	6%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s:	%
4 m-s:	%
6 m-s:	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London:	Fr. 23.13
Ex. N.Y. on London:	T.T. 47.65
Consols:	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London:	2-10%
India:	T.T. 215
Paris:	T.T. 404
Paris:	Demand 404%
New York:	T.T. 68%
New York:	Demand 68%
Hongkong:	T.T. 73
Japan:	T.T. 78%
Batavia:	T.T. 166%

Bank's Buying Rate	
London:	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10%
London:	4 m-s. Decy. 2-10%
London:	6 m-s. Cds. 3-4%
London:	6 m-s. Decy. 3-4%
Paris:	4 m-s. 413%
New York:	4 m-s. 71%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST	
1-Hk. Tls.:	6.62
1-Hk. Tls.:	4.47
1-Hk. Tls.:	3.99
1-Hk. Tls.:	3.32
1-Hk. Tls.:	1.50
1-Hk. Tls.:	3.48
1-Hk. Tls.:	2.80
1-Hk. Tls.:	1.50
1-Hk. Tls.:	1.50
1-Hk. Tls.:	1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai August 4, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 92.00

Dominions Tls. 12.50

S. and H. Wharf Tls. 84.50

Direct Business Reported

Yangtze Tls. 320.00

Samaras Tls. 157.50

Gulas "L" Tls. 9.00

Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.95

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai August 4, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kungyika Tls. 14.55 Sept.

Kungyika Tls. 14.50 Oct.

Shai Cottons Tls. 95.50 Sept.

Kelantan Tls. 0.92% cash

Almas Tls. 13.00 cash

Shai Lands Tls. 92.00 cash

Bukits Tls. 5.25 Sept.

Bukits Tls. 5.10 cash

Direct

Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly Freight and Coal market report:—

Freight Market

Our Homeward Freight market to Europe shows increased activity since last writing more especially from Hankow to West of England Ports but exporters are hampered in their operations by the continued scarcity of tonnage, the same reason applies in the case of cargo for Marseilles.

There is very little cargo offering to the United States either via Pacific or Panama and except for a little tea there is no cargo moving at the moment worth speaking of.

Coastwise:—The Northern market continues busy and the regular lines are all fully occupied but coal rates have a weaker tendency for the time being; in the South the Saigon-Hongkong rice trade is practically at a standstill and the rate now stands at 20 cents a picul, nominal; a few coal fixtures have been put through in the South at slightly reduced rates; we consider the present weakness of the market, however, to be only temporary and there is bound to be a strong re-action before very long.

For London and the Continent:—

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—

London:

Atsuta Maru: Sailing Aug. 6

Merselles, London: Aug. 11

Small: Aug. 11

London:

Helenus: Aug. 20

Hitachi Maru: Aug. 20

Genoa, London, Hull: Aug. 27

Glensyle: Aug. 27

Glenlogan: Sept. 14

For New York via Panama:—The

next three boats to load on this

berth are as follows:—a.s. City of

Naples sailing for Boston and New

York on the 17th instant a.s. Bolton

Castle about the 31st instant and the

a.s. Toyama Maru early in September.

Coast Rates

South Japan

Coal Ports:

To Shanghai Y2.90 last.

To Hongkong Y6.00 last.

To Hankow \$5.50 last.

To Manila \$7.50 last.

To Singapore \$9.00 last.

Hongkong:

To Shanghai \$4.50 last.

To Chinkiang Yen 7.00 nom.

To Swatow \$5.25 last.

To Hongkong \$4.70 last.

To Canton \$6.00 nom.

Wuhu Chinkiang:

To Canton 39 cands. liner terms.

firm.

Wuhu:

To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:

To Hongkong, rice \$0.20 per picul.

Nominal.

Newchwang Chefoo:

To Canton 70 cents liner terms.

nominal.

To Swatow 60 cents liner terms.

nominal.

To Amoy 80 cents nominal.

Coal Market:

Japan Coal:—Since last writing

this market has been very dull and

there is no new business of any kind

to report;—deliveries have been very

slack, as is only to be expected at

this season of the year and stocks

on the spot are accumulating to

such an extent that some importers

are trying to divert their steamers to

other destinations.

Pushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—There is little

change to report in this market

which remains in a depressed state

pending the resumption of activity

amongst manufacturing concerns.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—

ex Wharf Tls.

Kishima Lump: 8.20

Kishima Dust: No Stock

Milke Lump: Contracted for

Milke Small: Contracted for

Milke Dust: Contracted for

Arata Lump: 6.50

Shimoyama Unscreened: 8.50

Shimoyama Lump: 7.00

Miyoshi Lump: 6.00

Shin Shako: 5.80

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump: 7.80

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump: 6.20

Kaiping Coal:—

ex Wharf Tls.

Navy Lump: 8.50

Navy Dust: 5.50

Loco Lump: 7.00

No. 1 Slack: 5.30

Lini Lump: 6.00

Lini Slack: 5.00

Manchurian Coal:—

Tls.

Fu-Shun Unscreened ex

godown: none for sale

Fu-Shun Dust: 6.40

Fu-Shun Lump: no stock

Penshu Navy Lump: 12.00

Penshu Unscreened: 8.00

Penshu Dust: 6.25

Honan Anthracite Lump: 12.00

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B.:

Chartered: \$775 B.

Russo-Asiatic: 252

Cathay, ordy: 215 B.

Cathay, pref.: 6

Marine Insurances

Canton: \$395 B.

North China: 155 B.

Union of Canton: \$945

Yangtze: \$255 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire: \$154 B.

Hongkong Fire: \$375

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.: Tls. 128

Indo-China Def.: 1085 B.

Shanghai Tug: Tls. 17 B.

Shanghai Tug: Tls. 50 B.

Kochien: Tls. 15 B.

Mining

Kaiping: Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Oriental Cons.: 395. 6d.

Philippine: Tls. 2 1/2 S.

Raub: Tls. 2.75 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock: \$124 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock: Tls. 65 1/2 B.

New Eng. Works: Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf: Tls. 82 1/2 B.

Hongkong Wharf: \$83 S.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land: Tls. 94 B.

China Land: Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land: Tls. 93

Weihaiwei Land: \$8 1/2 B.

Central Stores: Tls. 80 B.

China Realty (ord.): Tls. 52 B.

China Realty (pref.): Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

E-w-o.: Tls. 140 B.

E-w-o. Pref.: Tls. 105 B.

International: Tls. 72 1/2 B.

International Pref.: Tls. 75 B.

Lao-kung-mow: Tls. 33 B.

Shanghai Cotton: Tls. 93 B.

Kung Yik: Tls. 13 1/2 B.

Yangtseppoo: Tls. 4 1/2 B.

Yangtseppoo Pref.: Tls. 101 B.

Industrials

Anglo-German Br'y.: \$95 N.

Butler Tls.: Tls. 33 N.

China Flour Mill: Tls. 6 S.

China Sugar: \$115 1/2 S.

Green Island: \$9 1/2 S.

Langkats: Tls. 27 S.

Major Bros.: Tls. 5.

Shanghai Sumatra: Tls. 160 S.

Stores

Hall & Holts: Tls. 16 B.

Llewellyn: \$60.

Lans, Crawford: \$45.

Watson: Tls. 6 1/2 B.

Weeks: \$11 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma: Tls. 13

Amherst: Tls. 190 S.

Anglo-Java: Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Anglo-Dutch: Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Ayer Tawak: Tls. 35 B.

Batu Anam 1915: Tls. 1.70

Bukit Toh Alang: Tls. 4.90 B.

Bute: Tls. 1.80 B.

Chemor United: Tls. 13 1/2.

Chempedak: Tls. 13 1/2.

Cheng: Tls. 3 1/2 B.

Consolidated: Tls. 3.40 B.

Dominion: Tls. 12 1/2 B.

Gula Kalumpung: Tls. 15 B.

Java Consolidated: Tls. 21.

Kamunting: Tls. 8 B.

Kapala: Tls. 1 1/2

Kapayang: Tls. 30 B.

Karan: Tls. 15 1/2.

Kota Bahros: Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Kroewok Java: Tls. 19 1/2

Padang: Tls. 15 1/2

Pengkalen Durlan: Tls. 11 1/2

Permatas: Tls. 7.

Ropah: Tls. 1.40 B.

Samagagas: Tls. 1.10 B.

Seekes: Tls. 8 B.

Semambu: Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Senawang: Tls. 17 B.

Shanghai Kiehang: Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Shanghai Malay: Tls. 7 1/2 B.

Shai Malay Pref.: Tls. 15.

Shanghai Pahang: Tls. 1.90 B.

Sungai Duri: Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Sua Mangala: Tls. 5 1/2 S.

Shai Kelantan: Tls. 1.

Shanghai Seremban: Tls. 1.10 B.

Tampin: Tls. 2 1/2.

Tanjah Merah: Tls. 1 B.

Tebone: Tls. 24 B.

Uobri: Tls. 2 1/2.

Ziangbe: Tls. 6 B.

Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber: Tls. 110 B.

Culky Dairy: Tls. 11 S.

Shai Elec. and Ash: \$2 N.

Shanghai Gas: Tls. 86 B.

Shanghai Gas: Tls. 25 B.

Horse Bazaar: Tls. 30.

Shanghai Mercury: Tls. 30.

Shai Telephone: Tls. 88 B.

Shai Waterworks: Tls. 281

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 395

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boeven Landbouwerexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for August 3 was 134 tons."

July Rubber Outputs

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. have received the following cable from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated outputs of dry rubber for the past month, as follows:—

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,200,000

Head Office:
35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Outherson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hiole Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foonchow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine.

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000
Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches: at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver.....18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dowling, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Canton S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Foonchow Malacca Sourabaya
Haiphong Manila Taiping
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Hiole New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid).....45,000,000

Reserve Fund.....22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government.....3,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chenoweth Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI.

Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital.....\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foonchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 3 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital.....Fr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1. French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up....." 30,000,000

Reserve Fund....." 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amungtsin London Port Arthur

Bombay Liayong S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Siamfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Hongkong New York Tsingtau

Hokululu Osaka

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital.....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital.....562,500

Reserve Fund.....550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Canton Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:—

Gulden 50,000,000 (about £1,670,000).

Reserve Fund:—

Gulden 9,237,150 (about £289,763).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balai

Charbon Pekalongan Teling-Tingdi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kata-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

38 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3993-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000

Fully Paid Up Capital.....4,000,000

Liabilities.....\$10,000,000

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-lung, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-ches, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Territories in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarag

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Charbon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Hokululu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits.....3,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Tientsin

Cebu Manila Yokohama

Colon (P.C.Z.) Medallin Peking

Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

IA Klunkang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11 P.M.		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13 9.30		Seattle	Kanaka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17		Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. T. O. S.
18 5.00		San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20		Tacoma	Chosen Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
21 5.00		Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
22 5.00		Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23 5.00		San Francisco	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.
24 5.00		San Francisco etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25 5.00		Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct 6 5.00		Vancouver B. C.			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 5 P.M.		Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
6 4.00		Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	D. Sassoon
6 1.00		Moji, Kobe	Sentia	Br.	P. & O.
8 8.00		Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
11 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 9.30		Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13 9.30		Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chosen Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
15 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 7.00		Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama			

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 5 11.00		Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7 A.M.		Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
8		Java Ports	Tittarom	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
10 11.00		Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Fr.	Cie M. M.
16 P.M.		Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Br.	P. & O.
20 D.L.		London via Cape	Helene	Br.	P. & O.
21 9.30		Marseilles, London via Suez	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26 D.L.		Liverpool via Cape	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
27 P.M.		Genoa, London via Suez	Agapenor	Br.	Glen Line
28 D.L.		London via Cape	Demococus	Br.	P. & O.
Sept 3 P.M.		London via Cape	Knights Companion	Br.	P. & O.
14 P.M.		Genoa, London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15 D.L.		Liverpool via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17 P.M.		London via Cape			
Oct 1 P.M.		London via Cape			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 5 A.M.		Foochow	Heinrich	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
5 A.M.		Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtong	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
6 D.L.		Takao, Formosa	Yoshin Maru	Jap.	B. & S.
6 D.L.		Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
7 4.00		Ningpo	Heinrich	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
8 D.L.		Hongkong, Canton	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
9 D.L.		Wuhu, Swatow	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
10 D.L.		Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
11 D.L.		Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
12 D.L.		Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
13 1.00		Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13 P.M.		Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 6 P.M.		Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 5 10.00		Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
6 D.L.		Newchwang	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
6 D.L.		Anung	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
6 D.L.		Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
6 D.L.		Tientsin direct	Kwangtung	Br.	B. & S.
6 A.M.		Chefoo, Tientsin	Burrumbet	Br.	B. & S.
6 noon		Chefoo, Tientsin	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
8 D.L.		Vladivostok	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
8.30		Daluy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8.50		Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
13 P.M.		Vladivostok	Glenloghan	Br.	Glen Line
13 D.L.		Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 5 M.N.		Hankow, etc.	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
5 M.N.		do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6 M.N.		do	Ningbo	Br.	Geddes & Co.
6 M.N.		do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
7 M.N.		do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7 M.N.		do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8 M.N.		do	Kiangshin	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
8 M.N.		do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8 M.N.		do	Saiwo	Br.	B. & S.
9 M.N.		do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
9 M.N.		do	Siangyang Maru	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
9 M.N.		do	Kiangtung	Br.	B. & S.
10 M.N.		do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
10 M.N.		do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10 M.N.		do	Kiangyue	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
11 M.N.		do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
12 M.N.		do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—M.N. light. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 4 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNOC	
Aug 4 Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
Aug 4 Japan	Polynesien	3544	Fr.	Cie M. M.		
Aug 4	Chinwangtao	1292	Br.	B. & S.	KMAW	
Aug 4 Hankow	Burrumbet	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW	
Aug 4 Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW	
Aug 4 Hankow	Hanpin	981	Chi.	H.Y.P. & Co.		
Aug 4 Hankow	Loongwo	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNOC	
Aug 4 Chinwangtao	Kwangtung	1244	Br.	B. & S.	KMAW	
Aug 4	Tittarom	3667	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.		
Aug 4	Anping	1150	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Aug 4 Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Aug 4 Hankow	Taengiah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.		
Aug 4 Swatow	Kashing		Br.	B. & S.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 4 Hankow etc.	Tachi Maru	1288	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
4 Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
4 Tientsin and Dalny	Kobe Maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	
4 Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	
4 Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2736	Br.	I. M. & Co.	
4 Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	
4 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	
4 Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9215	20	500	Day
* Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.								
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.								
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decades, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, the 5th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, the 7th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Heishin, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtung, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kaitan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaitan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbet will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Palmer, will leave on Friday, August 11. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Wenhaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlewits	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B-VII
Aug 2	Nanking	Brodmead	3616	Br.	Int. Exp. Co.	OWSB
Aug 2	San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.	
Aug 5	Hongkong	Ohina	8988	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 5	Post Arhar	Chesna Maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. & K.	MBKW
Aug 5	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2654	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Aug 3	Chefoo	Fengtien	1478	Br.	B. & S.	CNOC
Aug 3	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 3	Daluy	Joshin Maru	602	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyue	1400	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 2	Hongkong	Kwangtong	1336	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 3	Japan	Kasuga Maru	1808	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 3	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
May 24	Cruise	Melan	461	Am.	S. S. Co.	SOOW
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
July 30	Tientsin	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
Aug 3	Hongkong	Silecia	5448	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 VIII
Aug 3	Hankow	Sunthia		Br.	D. Sassoon	SHW
Aug 3	Japan	Shokwa Maru		Jap.		
Aug 3	Hankow	Sulwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 25	Hongkong	Telamon	2813	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee Maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
Aug 2	Hankow	Thundring	1294	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 2	Hankow	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 2	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 2	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	2256	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

The N.K.K. s.s. Sinyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsienning left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

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The C.M. s.s. Hsienning left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsien

War And Other Queries Answered

(New York Times)

Naturalized Frenchmen

C. A. Garthwaite.—Would a Frenchman who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and who had refused to go back and fight in this war, have the protection of the United States Government in case he were back to France after the war and arrested or imprisoned as a deserter?

The States Department at Washington has issued the following statement on the position of naturalized Frenchmen:

"If released from all military obligations in France, or if the authorization of the French Government was obtained beforehand, naturalization of a French citizen in the United States is accepted by the French Government; but a Frenchman naturalized abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service in the active army or in the reserve of the active army, is held to be amenable to the French military laws. Not having responded to the notice calling him to accomplish his military service, he is placed on the list of those charged with non-compliance with the military laws, and if he returns to France he is liable to arrest and trial, and on conviction is turned over to the army, active, reserve, or territorial, according to his age. Long absence from France and old age do not prevent this action.

"A Frenchman naturalized abroad, after having passed the age of service in the active army, and who, nevertheless, continues on the military list until he has his name struck from the rolls, which may usually be done by sending his naturalization certificate through the United States Embassy to the proper French authorities.

"The French Government rarely gives consent to a Frenchman of military age to throw off his allegiance. Application on the subject may, however, be addressed to the Minister of Justice at Paris accompanied by a full statement of the particular case and a fee of 475 francs. If the request is granted the name of the person concerned is erased from the military list and he may return to France safely.

America's Gifts to War Sufferers

F. A.—Our former Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Morgenthau, recently stated that the total contribution of the United States to war relief funds had been about \$30,000,000. Will you please let me know if your information bears out this estimate, and also give the amount raised by the principal organizations engaged in this work.

If the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium included the total gifts of Americans to the war sufferers considerably exceeded Mr. Morgenthau's estimate. The cost of that work alone was \$5,000,000 a month. In addition there is the large work of the Rockefeller Foundation in Serbia and the American Ambulance in France, which is supported by Americans at a cost of about \$1,000 a day. The Red Cross has just announced that in nineteen months of war it had sent abroad supplies valued at \$1,000,000.

The total raised in this country up to the middle of June by some of the principal relief organizations are as follows:

Belgian Relief Fund	\$1,106,865
American Jewish Relief Fund	4,100,000
Committee of Mercy (with other organizations)	\$93,361
Armenian Fund	734,419
Polish Fund	386,000
Servian Relief Committee	279,569
Lafayette Fund	140,000
Fund for Relief of Women and Children of France	190,000
Vacation War Relief Committee	271,000
General German Relief Fund	\$25,886

To these must be added many special funds and gifts, among the most important of which is the fund obtained at the Allied Bazaar in New York, between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, for the Allies' war relief work.

General Baden-Powell's Work

Albert Leven.—What has happened to General Baden-Powell, who was so prominent during the South African war, as one never hears of him in this war?

General Baden-Powell has been attached to the British Intelligence Service during the present war. That being his work, his name, naturally, has not been prominent. He has written a book, however, on his experiences as a spy.

German Immigrants

Subscriber.—In a recent press notice the number of immigrants for the month of March, 1916, showed

an increase of 43 per cent over the previous March; included among the newcomers were more than 1,000 Germans. Is it possible for German people to get out of Germany under present conditions? Will you please tell me where these Germans came from?

Between 15 and 20 per cent of the Germans who have emigrated to this country within the last year came from Germany; the remainder came from British North America.

Two Cabinet Members Born Abroad

A Reader.—The Abend-Post of Cincinnati makes the statement that two of the members of the present Cabinet are "British immigrants." Is this true, and who are the persons referred to?

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, but removed to California in early childhood. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was born in Blantyre, Scotland, but came to the United States at the age of 8 years.

The Soldiers' Vote in War

M. G.—In war time does a soldier lose his vote? If a war with Mexico should continue until after election will the soldiers be able to vote for President?

The question of the soldiers' vote was thoroughly thrashed out in the civil war for the election of 1864. In Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, and West Virginia proxy voting was allowed, but in Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Vermont, Michigan, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, California, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Maryland the vote was cast in the field. Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, New Jersey, Oregon, and Massachusetts made no provision for the soldiers' vote. The total vote was very small, due to many difficulties of counting and collecting the ballots. In the Southern States the right to vote was given to those in the military service, but did not include the naval service.

The subsequent fate of this legislation is given as follows in the Virginia Review: "The vote of the civil war 'Voting in the Field,' by Josiah H. Benton:

"It thus appears that the legislation for soldiers' voting was limited to the time of the civil war in Ohio and Connecticut, and in Kentucky it was adopted only for one election, and that in California the legislation was declared unconstitutional; that the legislation was regarded as temporary and repealed or omitted from subsequent codifications of the statutes in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maryland, and Illinois—ten States. And that it now exists only in Michigan, Kansas, Maine, New York, Nevada, and Rhode Island."

Article 2—Section 1.—Every male citizen of the age of 21 years who shall have been a citizen for ninety days and an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he offers his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to a vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they may respectively reside.

The Story of an Atlantic Island

C. H. R.—What evidence, if any, has ever been produced to show that the story of the island of Atlantis is anything more than a legend? How did the idea ever get started that there was once an inhabited land southwest of Gibraltar, where there is now nothing but open sea?

Plato tells the story of the great Island of Atlantis and puts its existence 9,000 years before his time. His location of it is about half way between the western projection of Africa and the Gulf of Mexico. Its civilization was supposed to be very advanced and its powerful armies were said to have penetrated Africa as far as Egypt. The whole island, according to this legend, was engulfed by the sea in a day and a night. Another story says that a great earthquake destroyed the island. The legend was ascribed to Egyptian priests, and on some old Italian maps Atlantis is placed to the westward of the Azores. Among some tribes of

Big British Howitzer Smashing German Lines on Western Front



Here is an official photograph showing one of the monster British howitzers on the western front, where the British are now making good gains through the German lines.

South and Central America there is the legend of a vast cataclysm which engulfed a great extent of land. Eminent scientists have found nothing impossible in the existence at some time of a great Atlantic island, but the story of Atlantis is generally regarded as a myth.

Was Shakespeare a Catholic?

H. F.—A writer in the authoritative Catholic Encyclopedia, who has made a study of the evidence as to Shakespeare's religious faith, says that "even if Shakespeare's sympathies were with the Catholics, he made little or no attempt to live up to his convictions." The same writer says: "Shakespeare at least had been dead more than seventy years when Archdeacon R. Davies (d. 1708) wrote in his supplementary notes to the biographical collection of the late Rev. W. Fulman that the dramatist had a monument at Stratford, adding the words, 'He died a Papist.' Davies, an Anglican clergyman, could have had no conceivable motive for misrepresenting the matter in these private notes, and as he lived in the neighboring county of Gloucestershire he may be echoing a local tradition. To this must be added the fact that independent evidence establishes a strong presumption that John Shakespeare, the poet's father, was or had been a Catholic. His wife, Mary Arden, the poet's mother, undoubtedly belonged to a family that remained conspicuously Catholic throughout the reign of Elizabeth.

"On the other hand, many serious difficulties stand in the way of believing that the dramatist was a Catholic. In the parish church of Stratford, where he was buried, there has been in any sense a staunch adherent of the old religion. To begin with, his own daughters were not only baptized in the parish church as their father had been, but were undoubtedly brought up as Protestants, the elder Mrs. Hall being rather Puritan in her sympathies. Again, Shakespeare was buried in the church of the parish church, though it is admitted that no argument can be deduced from this as to the creed he professed. More significant are such facts as that in 1608 he stood godfather to a child of Henry Walker, as shown by the parish register; that in 1614 he entertained a preacher at his house, 'the New Place'; that he was very familiar with the Bible in the Protestant version; that the various legacies and executors of his will cannot in any way be identified as Catholics, and also that he seems to have remained on intimate terms with Ben Jonson, who was undoubtedly a Protestant.

To these considerations now must be added the fact recently brought to light by the researches of Dr. Wallace of Nebraska, that Shakespeare during his residence in London lived at least six years (1595-1604) at the house of Christopher Mountjoy, a refugee French Huguenot, who maintained close relation with the French Protestant Church in London."

A Catholic President

Subscriber.—Will you please quote the portion of the speech made by Theodore Roosevelt some time ago in which he referred to a Catholic being President of the United States at some future time?

The reference was not made in a speech but in a letter made public just after the election of William H. Taft in 1908. Colonel Roosevelt wrote to J. C. Martin of Dayton, Ohio, on November 6, 1908, to reply to certain

attempts that had been made political capital out of the fact that Mr. Taft was a Unitarian and had close relatives who were Catholics. Mr. Roosevelt denounced the application of religious tests to politics and said in conclusion:

"I believe that this Republic will endure for many centuries. If so there will doubtless be among its Presidents Protestants and Catholics, and very probably at some time Jews. I have consistently tried, while President, to act in relation to my fellow-Americans of Catholic faith as I hope that any future President who happens to be a Catholic will act toward his fellow-Americans of Protestant faith. Had I followed any other course I should have felt that I was unfit to represent the American people."

Verdicts by Divided Jury

F. R. Vernon.—Will you kindly let me know in what States parties decide cases with an agreement of less than a full panel.

In a few States in civil actions three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. These States are California, Idaho, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Two-thirds of the jury may render a verdict in courts not of record in Montana and Missouri. In Utah juries are of eight or four men in minor courts.

Citizenship and the Presidency

In regard to questions of the constitutional provision that the American President must be a "natural born" citizen, E. H. writes:

How about a man born in Europe of American parents temporarily residing there? Was not that the case of the present George B. McClellan, and in the discussion about his eligibility, was it not generally conceded that his place of birth was not a bar?

This question was raised in 1904, and the fact that he was born in Dresden did not prevent Mr. McClellan's receiving some votes for the Democratic nomination for President. It is now held that children born abroad of American parents count as native born. In the case of children born to those abroad in the Diplomatic Service, all countries recognize their citizenship as that of the parents. In other cases, there may be a dual citizenship claim.

Results of A B C Conference

Thomas J. Wall.—(1) Did President Taft recognize Huerta as President of Mexico, and what was President Wilson's attitude toward him?

(2) Was anything definite accomplished by the A B C Conference at Niagara?

(1) President Taft did not recognize Huerta. President Wilson took the position that Huerta had gained his place through unlawful means and could not be recognized by this country. The definite accomplishments of the A B C Conference, while not including a settlement of the "Mexican problem," nevertheless were of great value. The American Year Book for 1914 has this summary: "A war with Mexico was averted and mediation gave the opportunity

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, program as follows:—

- Afternoon
In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:—
1. March, "Happy Days in Dixie" Mills
2. Overture, "Mirella" Gounod
3. Waltz, "Premier Printemps" Margis
4. Selection, "The Chieftain" Sullivan
5. Song, "Rose" Adams
6. Selection, "Madame Sheery" Caryll

- Evening
In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:—
1. March, "Le Pere de la Victoire" Ganne
2. Overture, "Semiramide" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Grande Valse de Concert" Matter
4. Selection, "The Pink Lady" Caryll
5. Waltz, "Toujours ou Jamais" Waldteufel
6. Song, "Killarney" Baile
7. Serenade, "Moonlight" Moret
8. Selection, "Il Corsaro" Verdi
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

The Weather

Variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.0 and the minimum 73.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 95.0 and 73.0.

SICCAWEI MASK BALL

All is in readiness for the mask ball to be held tonight at Siccawei Gardens, according to Mike Newman, manager of the affair. The prize list, completed last night, includes prizes amounting to \$300 for the best dancers. In addition to the selection and coronation of the queen of the mask carnival, Mr. Newman promises a number of entertaining surprises.

EAU DE COLOGNE

1/2 LITRE \$1.50

1 LITRE 2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER

A. G. SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	4	102
8.30	16.35		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	8.44	18.55	
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.03	15.53	
11.35	19.17	82	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.55	15.45	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.45	15.35	
Mail 102	Mail 2		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	101	101	
5.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	23.40	19.27	
5.45	2.35		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	7.10	1.25	
5.55	2.40		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.50	1.10	
6.05	2.45		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.40	1.00	
6.15	2.50		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.30	0.50	
6.25	2.55		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.20	0.40	
6.35	3.00		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.10	0.30	
6.45	3.05		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.00	0.20	
6.55	3.10		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.50	0.10	
7.05	3.15		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.40	0.00	
7.15	3.20		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.30	0.00	
7.25	3.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.20	0.00	
7.35	3.30		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.10	0.00	
7.45	3.35		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5.00	0.00	
7.55	3.40		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.50	0.00	
8.05	3.45		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.40	0.00	
8.15	3.50		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.30	0.00	
8.25	3.55		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.20	0.00	
8.35	4.00		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.10	0.00	
8.45	4.05		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4.00	0.00	
8.55	4.10		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.50	0.00	
9.05	4.15		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.40	0.00	
9.15	4.20		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.30	0.00	
9.25	4.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.20	0.00	
9.35	4.30		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.10	0.00	
9.45	4.35		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.00	0.00	
9.55	4.40		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2.50	0.00	
10.05	4.45		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2.40	0.00	
10.15	4.50		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2.30	0.00	
10.25	4.55		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2.20	0.00	
10.35	5.00		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2.10	0.00	
10.45	5.05		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2.00	0.00	
10.55	5.10		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1.50	0.00	
11.05	5.15		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1.40	0.00	
11.15	5.20		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1.30	0.00	
11.25	5.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1.20	0.00	
11.35	5.30		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1.10	0.00	
11.45	5.35		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1.00	0.00	
11.55	5.40		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.50	0.00	
12.05	5.45		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.40	0.00	
12.15	5.50		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.30	0.00	
12.25	5.55		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.20	0.00	
12.35	6.00		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.10	0.00	
12.45	6.05		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.00	0.00	

London Rubber Market

London, August 3.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Quiet after

steadier.

Last Quotation, London, August 2:

Spot, 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Quiet.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES							TIMES								
STATIONS		2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex- Press	12 Local Mixed	STATIONS		1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex- press	11 Local Mixed
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	8.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.30	8.30
Sung Kiang	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow	arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.53	8.45
Ka Shai	dep.		8.56	10.06	11.40	4.16	5.50	Chang An	dep.		7.55	8.55	10.15	2.58	9.00
Ka Shai	arr.		9.43	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yah Zah	arr.		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.03	9.15
Yah Zah	dep.		10.11	11.25	1.33	5.19	7.40	Ka Shai	dep.		9.32	10.54	1.15	4.06	9.30
Yah Zah	arr.		7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	Ka Shai	arr.		10.19	11.43	2.05	4.38	7.35
Chang An	dep.		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	Sung Kiang	dep.		7.40	10.12	11.55	2.01	4.45
Hangchow	arr.		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	Chang An	arr.		8.18	10.36	12.26	2.37	5.02
Shanghai South	dep.		9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25	Sung Kiang	dep.		9.33	11.29	1.36	4.48	5.44
Hangchow	arr.		11.18	12.28	2.00	5.33	7.00	Shanghai South	arr.		10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.43
Zah Kou	dep.		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24				11.22	12.35	2.38	4.07	6.30
Zah Kou	arr.		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40								

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
Will sell within their salesroom
Nos. 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON

To-day, the 5th inst.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
**Superior Household Furniture
and Effects**

Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing
Room Suites, Bevel Edged Mirror-
Back Dining Room Suites, Mahog-
any Stained Bedroom Suites, Hat
Stands, Jardiniere Stands, Roll-top
Desks, Office Chairs, Centre Tables,
Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Ice
Chests, Electric Fans, Columbia
Gramophone with Records and a few
lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc.,
etc., etc.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate
Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—
66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate
Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All 114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsang & Co.
Founded in 1881
No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroid-
ery Merchants. Specialties,
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices
Moderate.

10565

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Reynell's

"HIRANO"

is the

Champagne

or

Table Waters

Improves Scotch

Whiskey 100%

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2391

(Translation.)

THE Public School for Chinese,

Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie

Public School for Chinese, corner

of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads,

and the Nieh Chih Kwi Public

School for Chinese, Baikal Road,

will reopen for the Winter Term

on Monday, September 4, at 9

a.m.

The fee for the term is \$20

payable in advance.

The Headmasters will be in

attendance at the respective schools

on Friday, September 1, from 9

a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive fees

from pupils at present in the

schools, and on Saturday, Septem-

ber 2, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to

receive and examine new pupils.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

10596

International Recreation Club

NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take

note that a Race Meeting will be

held on the 12th September (Mid-

Autumn Festival) on the Kiang-

wan Race Course. The programme

will be published later.

A SPECIAL RACE.

The Kiangwan Challenge Plate

1 1/2 Miles.

Value \$2,000. 2nd Pony \$400. 3rd

Pony \$200, if 5 or more starters.

For all China Ponies. Weight for

inches as per scale. Entrance \$25.

The above Race to be run some

time in November and the exact

date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 3rd AUG., 1916.

10613 A 10

A Rare Opportunity for Connoisseurs!

A wealthy Chinese family invites

inspection of a really rare curio.

It is a Buffalo Figure, made of Han

Jade, measuring about two inches

long, the figure appearing to be rising

from sleep. The Jade is black

outside and green inside. Its color

changes as the seasons go round, this

being a most peculiar thing. In

spring it is faintly white, in summer

intensely white, and after autumn

the colour gradually changes until it

becomes absolutely black in winter.

It is one of the rarest curios that

exists. According to connoisseurs,

the Jade is of the real Han kind and

has been buried in the ground several

times: this makes it black outside

and green inside. It is believed that

the wonderful colour is due to the

figure being several thousand years

old.

Connoisseurs are invited to inspect

it.

Please communicate with Mr. Li

Chang-sou, No. 74, Rue

Opposite the French Municipality,

French Concession, Shanghai, China.

(東新里).

10554 A 10

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

Page 8

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for
the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

IT IS MURDER

To Smoke Cheap Cigarettes!

Our Special No. 1	at \$4.00 per 100	40 cts. per 10
No. 2	3.75	100 40 " " 10
No. 3	3.50	100 35 " " 10
Othello	3.00	100 30 " " 10

are the only Cigarettes worth smoking.

The China Trading Co. 12 Nanking Road

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel)

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.
For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

★ The Star Garage Co. ★

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date
Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring
Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruct-
ion or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and
paint shops under the direct supervision of experts.
Storage space, including a number of private locked
stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well
Road from this date, August 1,
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking
Road.

10614

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

FOR SALE

As a going concern

THE property and business of the
Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., in-
cluding Land, Buildings and
Machinery. Capacity 80,000 lbs.
sole leather per month. Further
particulars from the Liquidator,

E. M. ROSS,
c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

10539

NOTICE

Mr. Arthur B. Hykes has been
authorized to sign for the Company
per procurator.

**United States Steel Products
Company.**

10597 A 5

BANK HOLIDAY

THE Exchange Banks will be
closed for the transaction of Public
Business on Monday, the 7th
August, on account of the Autumn
Holiday.

10591 A 6

Removal Notice

WE beg to inform our patrons and
friends that owing to our former
premises, No. 30 Nanking Road
being about to be reconstructed, we
are temporarily located at No. 43-a
Kiangse Road, opposite L. Moore
& Co.

We continue to sell the best
goods in the market at lowest
prices.

SING FAT CO.

Jewellers.

10619

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 31st July to the 12th
August, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. GREENBERG, the London
ladies' tailor, has gone to America
to buy goods. Anybody who is
having clothes made by him at 17
Broadway, will kindly come to
fetch them from 19 Fearon Road.

10601 A 10

WANTED, buyer to take 2,000
tons of Hunan anthracite, at
Hankow, every month, for a term
of three years or longer. Price
moderate. Particulars and sample
can be obtained from Mr. James
B. Wong, 19 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, by appointment.

10600 A 10

MATRIMONY

GENTLEMAN, Britisher, wishes
to communicate with young lady
with view to matrimony. Replies,
strictly confidential, to Box 148,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10617 A 6

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a for-
eign residence, with garden, in
Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards.
Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10620 A 11

WANTED, immediately, by an
honorable person, a foreign house,
with small garden, in French-
town. Rent about \$100-\$150.
Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10558 A 6

HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detach-
ed residence, five large rooms,
sewing room, tiled bathrooms,
kitchen and servants' quarters,
tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty
Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10675 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue
Mauvergne, near French Park, 6
rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bath-
rooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden
tennis, etc. 101 Ave. du Roi Albert,
5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd.

10576 T. F.

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10573 A 21

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10070

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10609 A 5

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10602 A 5

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WELL furnished flat or single
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10599 A 5

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road,
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10404 a.a.d.

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YOUNG LADY desires to teach
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10606 A 5

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any place. Moderate terms. Apply
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10657 A 5

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10612 A 10

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Frenchtown location desired; near
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